to the riotous and diſſipating ſcenes of a military life.

We are not informed at what period of life Schiller left Stutgard; but he muſt have been very young (perhaps not twenty years of age), when he wrote, at Manheim, his famous tragedy, *The Robbers*. Manheim then poſſeſſed one of the beſt theatres in Germany, and was well ſupported by the dramatic talents of Beck and Iffland, two excellent performers: the latter of whom has alſo written a conſiderable number of good plays, amounting to 25 at leaſt, with the various merits of which, his countrymen are well acquainted.

Schiller's next performances were *Cabal and Love*, (tranſlated into Engliſh by Mr Lewis, under the title of *The Miniſter*;) *The Conſpiracy of Fiesco*, and *Don Carlos*. Each of theſe plays, particularly the latter, met with a favourable reception on the German ſtage. It is, however, worthy of remark, that, though all Schiller's compoſitions bear the ſtamp of great genius, ſupported by a brilliant and fertile imagination, yet they are neither calculated to become completely popular, nor to withſtand the attacks of the moſt lenient critics. In fact, they are meteors on the German horizon; they are not only deficient in the deſign, or arrangement of parts, but are likewiſe written in ſo extravagant, or rather infuriated a dialogue, as to excite the idea that they muſt be acted by beings inhabiting a very different world from what we live in. Beſides, the ſtyle and phraſeology of Schiller cannot be held out as a pattern of German writing, to thoſe who apply to the ſtudy of that copious and energetic language. The natives of Germany, who have ſtudied their language grammatically, and critically, are annoyed in every page of his earlier compoſitions, with Swabian and Bavarian provincialiſms.

Soon after the four dramatic pieces above mentioned had made their appearance, Schiller preſented the public with a volume of poems, which greatly increaſed his reputation, already eſtabliſhed among a certain claſs of readers, who delight in the marvellous, and which, not undeſervingly, were the means of introducing him into the higher circles of life. The reigning Duke of Saxe-Weimar, a true Mæcenas in German literature, is ſaid to have been ſo much pleaſed with Schiller's poems, that he appointed him one of his Aulic Counſellors*, and conferred on him a profeſſorſhip of hiſtory and philoſophy in the univerſity of Jena. Here he compoſed his *Hiſtory of the Thirty Years War in Germany*; a work of great merit, and, in the opinion of ſome Germans, not inferior to the compoſitions of Livy, Voltaire, or Gibbon. This, however, is a pardonable prejudice in favour of Schiller, ſince his countrymen cannot boaſt of many good hiſtorians, and perhaps of none of ſuperior excellence, or at leaſt equal to Hume and Robertſon. So much is certain, that the laſt mentioned two writers greatly gain in the compariſon with the beſt German hiſtorians, namely, Haberlin, the two Henrys, (*Heinrich*), Schmidt, Galetti, Buchholz, Wagner, and Baczko.

The next work of Schiller's is, *The Hiſtory of the Netherlands*, which, however, he has not yet concluded; although it was begun ſeveral years ago. Perhaps the ſevere criticiſms that appeared on this work in the German Reviews, have diſcouraged him

* This is a mere title, attended with no other emolument than that of being called *Her Hofrath*, inſtead of the ſimple word *Herr*, i. e. Sir, or Mr. The Germans, however, are fond of titles, being an appendage of the *old* feudal ſyſtem: and as the petty ſovereigns rarely rewarded a meritorious literary man in a more effectual manner, than by loading him with an empty title, the firſt characters in Germany are obliged to ſubmit to this mode of rewarding literary merit.

from profecuting this very important fubject†.

Another work of Schiller's, that excited conſiderable attention in Germany, is *The Hiſtory of the moſt memorable Conſpiracies* but, as a work of imagination, diſplaying all the powers of invention, his *Ghoſt-ſeer*, may be ranked among the principal compoſitions of that kind. It has been very imperfectly tranſlated into Engliſh; and many ſuperficial readers have concluded, that the genius of the Germans ſtrongly inclines to the marvellous and romantic, becauſe this book was received with ſuch ſatisfaction by certain claſſes of people in Germany, that it has been ſeveral times reprinted; though the firſt part of it only was publiſhed by the author. Another writer, of inferior talents, has publiſhed a ſurreptitious continuation of the *Ghoſt-ſeer*, which, notwithſtanding its inferiority, has met with an unmerited degree of ſucceſs.

Schiller now conducts a monthly publication, which is ſupported by the firſt German writers, among whom we find the names of Dalberg, Engel, Garve, Gleim, Goethe, Herder, Huſſland, Humboldt, Jacobi, Matthiſon, Pfeffel, Schutz, &c. This claſſical Magazine is printed at Tubingen, under the title, *Die Horen*, alluding to the three graces *Euaemia*, *Dice*, and *Irene*.

Beſides theſe publications, Schiller is the editor of an annual poetical almanack, (*Muſen Almanack*) which ſerves as a vehicle for the occaſional effuſions of young bards, who wiſh to bring their poetical talents to the teſt before the public, and to profit by the previous criticiſms and corrections of the editor. In this almanack he alſo communicates the lateſt productions of his own muſe.

† Meanwhile the Biſhop of Antwerp has written a moſt valuable *Hiſtory of the Netherlands*.

Our poet is ſaid to have diſplayed a ſtrong propenſity, in his youth, to whatever had the appearance of eccentricity. His dreſs, his mode of life, even his courtſhips, were as original as his mode of writing. It is, however, not very difficult to account for theſe irregularities. If we conſider him as a youth endowed with a fertile and active mind, with the ſtrongeſt ſenſations of virtue and liberty, and, at the ſame time, checked in his intellectual career, within the narrow path of a military ſchool, where every thing moves by the dimenſions of ſpace and time; his earlier productions, ſuch as *The Robbers*, and *The Conſpiracy of Fieſco*, are, in a high degree, characteriſtic of the ſituation and circumſtances in which he was placed at a time of life, when the human mind is ſuſceptible of the ſtrongeſt and moſt laſting impreſſions.

We cannot ſuppreſs a ſingular anecdote which forms an epocha in the life of Schiller. As a diſtinguiſhed favourite among the fair, his courtſhips in general were more of the paſſive than of the active kind. Thus it happened, that a young lady, of rank and fortune, in the vicinity of Jena, ſent him an unexpected challenge, by offering him her hand at the altar of Hymen. This he could not eaſily refuſe, without being guilty of great rudeneſs and cruelty; eſpecially as the enamoured lady would undoubtedly have fallen a victim to an affection which he alone could relieve, and which ſhe had contracted by the peruſal of his poems. Such is the power of language, even in the dead letter of a book! Schiller married this frank and amiable lady, who now enjoys more favourable opportunities of ſtudying his character, and of teſtifying her eſteem for his talents and conjugal virtues, than at the former diſtance, when reading his captivating poems. W.

ON GRACE IN COMPOSITION.

IN A LETTER BY THE LATE LORD OXFORD.

TO *your* book, Sir, I am much obliged on many accounts, particularly for having recalled my mind to subjects of delight, to which it was grown dulled by age and indolence. In conſequence of your reclaiming it, I aſked myſelf whence you feel ſo much diſregard for certain authors whoſe fame is eſtabliſhed. You have aſſigned good reaſons for withholding your approbation from ſome, on the plea of their being imitators; it was natural then, to aſk myſelf again, whence they had obtained ſo much celebrity? I think I have diſcovered a cauſe, which I do not remember to have ſeen noted; and *that* cauſe I ſuſpect to have been, that certain of thoſe authors poſſeſſed *grace*, do not take me for a diſciple of Lord Cheſterfield, nor imagine that I mean to erect grace into a capital ingredient of writing, but I do believe that it is a perfume that will preſerve from putrefaction; and is diſtinct even from ſtyle, which regards *expreſſion*; grace I think belongs to *manner*. It is from the charm of grace that I believe ſome authors, not in your favour, obtained part of their renown. Virgil in particular, and yet I am far from diſagreeing with you on his ſubject in general. There is ſuch a dearth of invention in the Æneid (and when he did invent, it was often ſo fooliſhly); ſo little good ſenſe, ſo little variety, and ſo little power over the paſſions, that I have frequently ſaid, from contempt for his matter, and from the charm of his harmony, that I believe I ſhould like his poem better, if I was to hear it repeated, and did not underſtand latin. On the other hand he has more than harmony; whatever he utters is ſaid gracefully, and he enobles his images, eſpecially in the Georgics, or at leaſt it is more ſenſible there from the humility of the ſubject. A Roman farmer might not underſtand his diction in agriculture, but he made a Roman courtier underſtand farming, the farming of that age; and could captivate a Lord of Auguſtus's bedchamber, and tempt him to liſten to themes of ruſticity. Statius and Claudian, though talking of war, would make a ſoldier deſpiſe them as bullies. That graceful manner of thinking in Virgil ſeems to me to be more than ſtyle, if I do not refine too much; and I admire, I confeſs, Mr Addiſon's phraſe, that Virgil toſſed about his dung with an air of majeſty. A ſtyle may be excellent without grace, for inſtance Dr Swift's. Eloquence may beſtow an immortal ſtyle, and one of more dignity; yet eloquence may want that eaſe, that genteel air that flows from, or conſtitutes grace. Addiſon himſelf was maſter of that grace, even in his pieces of humour, and which do not owe their merit to ſtyle; and from that combined ſecret he excells all men that ever lived, but Shakeſpear, in humour, by never dropping into an approach towards burleſque and buffoonery, even when his humour deſcended to characters that in any other hands would have been vulgarly low. Is it not clear that Will Wimble was a gentleman, though he always lived at a diſtance from good company? Fielding had as much humour perhaps as Addiſon; but having no idea of grace, is perpetually diſguſting. His innkeepers and perſons are the groſſeſt of their profeſſion; and his gentlemen are awkward when they ſhould be at their eaſe.

The Greeians had grace in every thing, in poetry, in oratory, in ſtatuary, in architecture, and probably in muſic and painting. The Romans, it is true, were their imitators; but having grace too, imparted it to their copies, which gave them a merit, that almoſt raiſes them to the rank of originals. Horace's odes acquired their fame, no doubt, from the graces of his manner and purity of his ſtyle; the chief praiſe of Tibullus and Propertius,

perſius, who certainly cannot boaſt of more meaning than Horace's Odes.

Waller, whom you proſcribe, Sir, owed his reputation to the graces of his manner, though he frequently ſtumbled, and even fell flat: but a few of his ſmall pieces are as graceful as poſſible: one might ſay, that he excelled in painting in enamel, but could not ſucceed in portraits in oil, large as life. Milton had ſuch ſuperior merit, that I will only ſay, that if his Angels, his Satan, and his Adam, have as much dignity as the Apollo Belvedere, his Eve has all the delicacy and graces of the Venus of Medici, as his deſcription of Eden has the colouring of Albano. Milton's tenderneſs imprints grace as graceful as Guido's Madonnas; and the Allegro, Penſeroſo, and Comus, might be denoted from the graces; as the Italians give ſingular arias to two or three of Petrarch's beſt ſonnets.

Cowley, I think, would have had grace (for his mind was graceful) if he had had any ear, or if his taſte had not been vitiated by the purſuit of wit; which, when it does not offer itſelf naturally, degenerates into tinſel or pertneſs. Pertneſs is the miſtaken affectation of grace, as pedantry produces erroneous dignity: the familiarity of the one, and the ſtiffneſs of the other, miſform, or prevent grace. Nature, that furniſhes ſamples of all qualities, and in the ſcale of gradation collects all poſſible ſhades, affords us types that are more apoſite than words. The eagle is ſublime, the lion majeſtic, the ſwan graceful, the monkey pert, the bear ridiculouſly awkward. I mention theſe as more expreſſive and comprehenſive than I could make definitions of my meaning: but I will apply the ſwan only, under whoſe wings I will ſhelter an apology for Racine, whoſe pieces give me an idea of that bird. The colouring of the ſwan is pure, his attitudes are graceful, he never diſguſts you when ſailing on his proper element. His feet may be ugly, his notes hiſſing not muſical, his walk not natural; he can ſoar, but it is with difficulty. Still the impreſſion the ſwan leaves is that of grace, ſo does Racine.

Boileau may be compared to the dog, whoſe ſagacity is remarkable, as well as its fawning on its maſter, and its ſnarling at thoſe it diſlikes. If Boileau was too auſtere to admit the pliability of grace, he compenſates by ſenſe and propriety. He is like (for I will drop animals) an upright magiſtrate whom you reſpect; but whoſe juſtice and ſeverity leave an awe, that diſcourages familiarity. His copies of the ancients may be too ſervile—but if a good tranſlator deſerve praiſe, Boileau deſerves more: he certainly does not fall below his originals; and, conſidering at what period he wrote, has greater merit ſtill. By his imitations he held out to his countrymen models of taſte, and baniſhed totally the bad taſte of his predeceſſors. For his Lutrin, replete with excellent poetry, wit, humour, and ſatire, he certainly was not obliged to the ancients. Excepting Horace, how little idea had either Greeks or Romans of wit and humour! Ariſtophanes and Lucian, compared with moderns, were, the one a blackguard, the other a buffoon. In my eyes, the Lutrin, the Diſpenſary, and the Rape of the Lock, are ſtandards of grace and elegance, not to be paralelled by antiquity; and eternal reproaches to Voltaire, whoſe indelicacy in the Puceile degraded him as much, when compared with the three authors I have named, as his Henriade leaves Virgil, and even Lucan, whom he more reſembles, by far his ſuperiors. The Dunciad is blemiſhed by the offenſive images of the games, but the poetry appears to be admirable; and though the fourth book has obſcurities, I prefer it to the three others. It has deſcriptions not ſurpaſſed by any poet that ever exiſted; and which ſurely a writer merely ingenuous will never

equal.

equal. The lines on Italy, on Venice, on Convents, have all the grace for which I contend, as diſtinct from poetry, though united with the moſt beautiful; and the Rape of the Lock, beſides the originality of great part of the invention, is a ſtandard of graceful writing.

In general I believe that what I call *grace*, is denominated elegance; but by grace I mean ſomething higher. I will explain myſelf by inſtances; Apollo is graceful, Mercury elegant.

Petrarch perhaps owed his whole merit to the harmony of his numbers, and the graces of his ſtyle. They conceal his poverty of meaning, and want of variety. His complaints too may have added an intereſt, which, had his paſſion been ſucceſsful, and had expreſſed itſelf with equal fameneſs, would have made the number of his ſonnets inſupportable. Melancholy in poetry I am inclined to think contributes to grace, when it is not diſgraced by pitiful lamentations, ſuch as Ovid's and Cicero's in their baniſhments. We reſpect melancholy, becauſe it imparts a ſimilar affection, pity. A gay writer, who ſhould only expreſs ſatisfaction without variety, would ſoon be nauſeous.

Madame de Sevigne ſhines both in grief and gaiety. There is too much of ſorrow for her daughter's abſence; yet it is always expreſſed by new turns, new images; and often by wit, whoſe tenderneſs has a melancholy air. When ſhe forgets her concern, and returns to her natural diſpoſition, gaiety, every paragraph has novelty: her alluſions, her applications, are the happieſt poſſible. She has the art of making you acquainted with all her acquaintance; and attaches you even to the ſpots ſhe inhabited. Her language is correct, though unfaſhion'd; and when her mind is full of any great event, ſhe intereſts you with the warmth of a dramatic writer, not with the chilling impartiality of an hiſtorian. Pray read her accounts of the death of Turenne and of the arrival of K. James in France, and tell me whether you do not know their perſons, as if you had lived at the time. For my part, if you will allow me a word of digreſſion (not that I have written with any method,) I hate the cold impartiality recommended to hiſtorians: *ſi vis me flere, dolendum eſt primum ipſi tibi*—but that I may not wander again, nor tire, nor contradict you any more, I will finiſh now: and ſhall be glad if you will dine at Strawberry-Hill next Sunday, and take a bed there; when I will tell you how many more parts of your book have pleaſed me, than have ſtartled my opinions, or, perhaps, prejudices. I am, Sir, your obedient humble ſervant, HOR. WALPOLE.

P. S. Be ſo good as to let me know, by a line by the poſt to Strawberry-Hill, whether I ſhall have the pleaſure of ſeeing you on Sunday.

ANECDOTES AND GLEANINGS.

FROM THE WORKS OF THE LATE LORD ORFORD.

Dramatic Characters.

Your remark, that a piece full of marked characters would be void of nature, is moſt juſt. This is ſo ſtrongly my opinion, that I thought it a great fault in Miſs Burney's Cecilia, though it has a thouſand other beauties, that ſhe has laboured far too much to make all her perſonages talk always in character. Whereas in the preſent refined, or depraved, ſtate of human nature, moſt people endeavour to conceal their real character, not to diſplay it. A profeſſional man, as a pedantic Fellow of a College, or a Sermon, has a characteriſtic dialect; but that is very different from continually letting out his ruling paſſion.

Song writing.

I have no more talent for writing ſongs, than for ſinging an ode like

Dryden's or Gray's. It is a talent *per se*, and given like every other branch of genius, by nature alone. Poor Shenstone was labouring through his whole life to write a perfect song—and, in my opinion at least, never succeeded—not better than Pope did a St Cecilian ode. I doubt not whether we have not gone a long way beyond the possibility of writing a good song. All the words in the language have been so often employed on simple images, (without which a song cannot be good) and such reams of bad verses have been produced in that kind; that I question whether true simplicity itself could please now. At least we are not likely to have any such thing. Our present choir of Poetic Virgins write in the other extreme. They colour their compositions so highly with choice and dainty phrases, that their own dresses are not more fantastic and romantic. Their nightingales make as many divisions as Italian singers.—But this is wandering from the subject: and while I only meant to tell you what I could not do myself, I am telling you what others do ill.

Poetic Epochs.

I will yet hazard one other opinion, though relative to composition in general. There are two periods favourable to poets—a rude age, when a genius may hazard any thing, and when nothing has been forestalled. The other is when, after ages of barbarism and incorrection, a master or two produce models formed by purity and taste. Virgil, Horace, Pollcan, Corneille, Racine, Pope, exploded the licentiousness that reigned before them. What happened? Nobody dared to write in contradiction to the severity established: and very few had the abilities to rival their masters. Insipidity ensues: novelty is dangerous:—and bombast usurps the throne, which had been defaced by a race of *Faine-*

ants.

Dramatic Composition.

I confess too that there must be two distinct views in writers for the stage; one of which is more allowable to them than to other authors. The one is *durable fame*—the other, peculiar to dramatic authors, *the view of writing to the present taste*, (and perhaps, as you say, to the level of the audience). I do not mean for the sake of profit—but even high comedy must risk a little of its immortality by consulting the ruling taste. And thence a comedy always loses some of its beauties, the transient—and some of its intelligibility. Like its harsher sister, Satire, many of its allusions must vanish, as the objects it aims at correcting cease to be in vogue—and perhaps that cessation, the natural death of fashion, is often ascribed by an author to his own reproof. Ladies would have left off patching on the whig or tory side of their face, though Mr Addison had not written his excellent Spectator. Probably even they who might be corrected by his reprimand, adopted some new distinction as ridiculous; not discovering that his satire was levelled at their partial animosity, and not at the mode of placing their patches—for unfortunately, as the world cannot be cured of being foolish, a preacher who eradicates one folly does but make room for some other.

Omissions not Always Lapses.

Lord * * * * did a shocking job for which my father was blamed. There is a silly and false account of it, in the last edition of the Biographia, in a life of him by Bishop * * * * his son. I had forgotten Lord * * * * in the Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors: when this was observed to me I waited on Lord * * * * his son, and begged a list of his father's works, apologizing at the same time for the omission. His Lordship said, "Sir, I beg you will not mention my father." He was conscious that it was a delicate matter to mention him.

TO-

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY OF SCOTLAND

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 598.

COUNTY OF CAITHNESS.

Otherways called the ſhire of Wick, is the moſt northern county of Scotland. It is in the form of a triangle, and extends 35 miles from north to ſouth, and about 20 from eaſt to weſt. The boundaries are, the County of Sutherland on the ſouth and ſouth weſt; on the north it is waſhed by the Pentland Frith; and on the eaſt by the German ocean. This county cannot be called mountainous, though hilly in ſome parts it flattens towards the ſea coaſt, where the ground produces good crops of barley and oats. Caithneſs is well watered with ſmall lakes and brooks; but is in general bare of trees, and ſuch as grow are generally much ſtinted. The coaſt is rocky, and remarkable for the number of its bays and promontories, Sandhead, Holborn-head and Dunnet-head, Scribſter, and Rice bays are the principal. Dunſbyhead is the north-eaſt point of Caithneſs and the moſt extreme promontory in Britain. This point has long been known by the name of *John O'Groat's houſe*, owing to a houſe being built there by a Dutchman of that name to reſide in, above 2 centuries ago. The ferry to the Orkneys is only 12 miles broad here; but often very impetuous, the ſea being kept in agitation by violent counter-tides and currents. The only iſland belonging to this county is Stroma, at the diſtance of 2 miles from the main land. It is about a mile long, and produces good corn. The property of this iſland was once diſputed between the Earls of Orkney and Caithneſs. Inſtead of having recourſe to the ſword for a determination of the quarrel, they agreed upon a pretty curious mode of deciding it. Some venomous animals were brought to Stroma which continued to live in it, whereas all ſuch die when tranſported to the Orkneys. The iſland was therefore adjudged to belong to Caithneſs. According to Mr Pennant this county is ſuppoſed to ſend out, in ſome years no leſs than 20,000 head of black cattle. Vaſt numbers of ſalmon are taken at Wick, Thurſo, Caſtle-hill, and Dunnet; and great numbers of ſeals are killed on the coaſt. Fiſhing, particularly of cod and herrings, is carried on with great ſucceſs.

The principal proprietors are the Earl of Caithneſs, Sir John Sinclair of Ulbſter, Bart. Sir B. Dunbar of Hempriggs, and Sinclair of Freſwick. Various monuments of antiquity ſhow that Caithneſs has been inhabited from the moſt antient times; the ruins of Caſtle Sinclair and of Gernego; the remains of old chapels; and the various rude monumental ſtones, ſuppoſed to have been erected to commemorate the fall of antient Daniſh warriors, all contribute to prove this: we may alſo remark that the names of moſt places are of Daniſh origin. The air of Caithneſs is temperate, though in the latitude of 58, where the longeſt day is about 18 hours. The people are rather of low ſtature, quiet and peaceable. Formerly the women uſed to be doomed to great drudgery; it is ſaid not to have been an uncommon ſight to behold 50 or 60 women, in a train, trudging to the fields with creels on their backs, filled with dung; we hope this practice is now forgotten even in Shetland. The minerals of this county are ſand ſtone, lime ſtone, marble, lead, copper and iron ore.

Canisby, is the moſt northerly land in G. Britain, the extreme points of this pariſh are about 8 miles aſunder in each direction, the number of inhabitants is 1950. The ſurface is rather flat than hilly. Warth hill is the only one that deſerves to be named. There is no river, but a pretty large loch called Mey in the pariſh, there are ſeveral mineral ſprings, chiefly of the chalybeate kind; one in particular near the caſtle

caſtle of Freſwick. There are a number of fiſhing boats belonging to the pariſh, and a conſiderable ſum is drawn yearly for kelp. The ordinary ſize of farms give 9l. ſterling of rent. Specimens of fluor ſpar, of a pure white colour, are found in the burn of Stempſter; when heated it becomes phoſphoreſcent, when reduced to a powder and heated it becomes brilliant and exceedingly beautiful: it is a non-conductor of electricity, and is inſoluble in acids. In this pariſh lies John O' Groat's houſe.

Dunnet meaſures 10 miles in length, and where broadeſt 4; it contains 1400 inhabitants; the promontory of Dunnet head is found to lye nearly as far north as John O'Groat's houſe, a great proportion of this diſtrict is uncultivated; but, in many places, the ſoil is tolerably good. There are here ſeveral hills, but none of great height. Dunnet head preſents very bold rocks, from 100 to 400 feet height.

Latheron extends along the ſea coaſt about 27 miles; its breadth is from 10 to 15, the number of inhabitants is upwards of 4,000. The appearance is a good deal diverſifyed, being partly hilly and mountainous, and partly level; the coaſt is bold and rocky, riſing in many places 300 feet above the ſea, upon which are to be ſeen the ruins of ſeveral caſtles. The higheſt hill, Morven, is about a mile above the level of the ſea. This diſtrict is well watered by ſeveral ſtreams and lakes, and the ſea abounds with a variety of white fiſh, the rental is about 1900l. ſterling.

Olrick is four miles in length and at a medium two in breadth; the number of inhabitants is 1000. The ſurface is varied by ſeveral riſings, but none deſerve the name of a hill. Along the coaſt the ſoil is a deep clay, and in ſome places ſandy, the principal crops are bear, oats, and potatoes. The improved mode of agriculture is gaining ground here, of which a good example is ſet by Mr Trail of Caſtlehill: ſandſtone, limeſtone, and grey ſlates abound here; and Pictiſh houſes are frequent in different parts.

Reay, a part of which lies in Sutherland, is computed to be 17 miles in length, and 8 or 9 in breadth, the number of inhabitants 2300. The general aſpect is hilly, though a conſiderable tract, bordering on the ſea, is level. Several rivers produce ſalmon. There is abundance of limeſtone and granite here. Marl is found in ſeveral places, and a ſmall vein of lead ore was diſcovered not long ſince near Reay. Iron ſtone too is found in different places. Oats and bear are the principal crops; the beſt farmers pay from 20l. to 60l. of rent.

Wick is 13 computed miles long and 7 broad, containing 5000 inhabitants. The appearance in general is flat, open, and champaign; but great tracts of good ground are ſtill lying in a ſtate of nature. There are a number of freſh water lakes, ſome of which afford good ſalmon. The coaſt is high and rocky, in which are a number of coves, in ſome of which curious ſtalactical petrifactions are found. The ruins of the Caſtle of Old Wick, once the reſidence of Lord Oliphant, (a dormant title) ſtill remain. Near this Caſtle a vein of copper ore was once wrought. The town of Wick is a royal burgh, in which are about 1000 inhabitants; but no manufacture is carried on in it. The inhabitants of this diſtrict ſpeak the Engliſh language.

Wattin extends from ſouth to north 9 computed miles, and 7 from eaſt to weſt. The number of inhabitants is 1230. It lies in the centre of the county, and has, on the whole, a flat appearance. The arable land is of an excellent quality, being either a deep loam, or a ſtrong clay mixed with ſand. There is, however, a great extent of muir ground. The river Wick takes its riſe here. The lake Wattin is a beautiful ſheet of water,

3 miles

3 miles long and 2 broad, well ſtored with trout and eels. Bear, oats, and potatoes, are the principal crops. The pariſh abounds in limeſtone.

Bower meaſures 7 miles in length, and 3 breadth, and contains 1600 inhabitants. It is in general low lying. Moſt of it is capable of culture, that under culture is principally of a ſtrong clay loam. Bear and oats are the grains chiefly raiſed. The rental is about 1500l. Sterling. There are ſome veſtiges of antiquity here deſerving of notice; ſuch as great ſtones, tumuli, ſmall circular buildings, and the like, of which no ſatisfactory account can be given. Their ruins would indicate that they had been chiefly intended as places of worſhip.

Halkirk meaſures 24 miles in length, its breadth is various, from 7 to 12 miles. The number of inhabitants is nearly 3200. It lies almoſt in the centre of the county, is on the whole flat, and of a good quality of ſoil, a mixture of clay and loam which bears good crops, but a conſiderable proportion of it is marſhy and ſwampy. There are alſo a number of lakes or lochs in this pariſh, not fewer than 24 great and ſmall. The largeſt, Cathel, is 3 miles long and 2 broad. There is both marl and limeſtone in abundance; of late argillaceous ſtones, having the impreſſion of fiſh and plants, have been found. Specimens of both iron and lead ore are alſo to be met with. There are here the remains of ſeveral ancient caſtles; of theſe the caſtle of Braan is the chief, and may be reckoned one of the fineſt places in Caithneſs. From thoſe who wiſh to ſee ſuch veſtiges of antiquity, Dirlet Caſtle, Lochmore Caſtle, the ruins of Achnavern, and ſome others, will merit a viſit.

ISLANDS.

ORKNEY ISLANDS.

THESE Iſlands, the *Orcades* of the antients, are ſeparated from the main land, by a frith only 10 miles broad. They are about 30 in number, divided into 18 pariſhes, and containing 24,000 inhabitants. Many of them however, are ſmall, and uninhabited. The largeſt

Pomona or Mainland, is 33 miles long, and 9 broad; containing 9 pariſhes, and 4 excellent harbours. The next in ſize, are *Ronald Shaw*, *Swinna*, *Flota*, *Stronſay*, *Sanda*, &c. The currents and tides flowing between theſe Iſlands, are extremely rapid, and dangerous.

The *Wells of Swinna* are two whirlpools, which are counted very dangerous to mariners, eſpecially in a calm. They are ſaid to avoid them, by throwing out a barrel, or ſome bulky ſubſtance, which contracts the force of the eddy, till the veſſel has time to paſs. In general theſe Iſlands are hilly and rocky; the air is moiſt, but ſnow does not lie long here. There is ſcarce a tree or ſhrub to be ſeen; though large trunks of oak, are frequently dug up in the marſhes. There are no large rivers in the Orkneys, but they are well watered by lakes and rivulets. They rear abundance of ſmall horſes, black cattle, ſheep, and ſwine.

A pretty remarkable circumſtance is told of the ſheep which paſture in the uninhabited iſlands. If, in the Spring, about combing time, any perſon goes into the Iſland, with a dog, or even without one, the Ewes ſuddenly take the fright, and drop down as dead as if their brains had been pierced with a bullet. The ſheep in all the Iſlands are remarkably prolific, having in general two, and often three, at a birth. The hogs are ſmall, with briſtly round backs, and feed at large in the fields. All ſorts of proviſions are cheap. Beef and mutton, are uſually ſold at 2d. per lb. a ſwine 5s. or 6s. a gooſe 1s. hens 4d. butter 4d. per lb. eggs 1½d. per dozen.

In general they are much diſtreſſed by want of fuel; farms ſmall, 20 acres of arable land, being thought a great

one. Their huſbandry is extremely bad; they have no rotation of crops, but oats and bear in alternate ſucceſſion. Some ſpots have yielded crops of bear, yearly, without a change, for 50 years. A ſmall ſpot, now, of each farm, is planted with potatoes. The ſingle ſtilted plough, is that in almoſt univerſal uſe.

The uſual game found in the highlands, are alſo found here. The common people are ſaid, to be much addicted to ſuperſtitious rites: in partilar, interpreting dreams and omens, and believing in the force of charms. For example, in many days of the year, they will neither go to ſea, nor do any work at home. In the time of ſickneſs, or danger, they often make vows to this or the other favourite ſaint, at whoſe church or chapel they lodge a piece of money, as a reward for their protection; and they imagine that if any perſon ſteals, or carries off that money, he will inſtantly fall into the ſame danger, from which they, by their pious offering, had been ſo lately delivered. On going to ſea, they would reckon themſelves in the moſt imminent danger, were they, by accident, to turn their boat in oppoſition to the ſun's courſe: they do not marry but in the waxing of the moon; they would think the meat ſpoiled, were they to kill cattle when that luminary is waining; and they would conſider it as an unhappy omen, were they by any means diſappointed, in getting themſelves married, or their children baptized, on the very day which they had previouſly fixed in their mind for that purpoſe.

Their only weights are two Steelyards, called *punalar* and *bismar*, both very troubleſome and incorrect. The general language is the Engliſh.

The Iſles of Orkney and Shetland, compoſe one Stewartry, and ſend one member to parliament. The Earl of Morton, is hereditary Stewart and Juſticiary. Kirkwall, the chief town, contains about 2000 inhabitants, and has a good harbour. Stromneſs is a thriving village, 12 miles diſtant from Kirkwall, containing about 1400 inhabitants. Some ſhip-building is carried on here; alſo the manufactures of ſtockings, and of linen yarn. The trade of the Orkneys is the ſupplying ſhips on the northern voyage with freſh proviſions. They alſo export annually great numbers of horſes, black cattle, ſwine, and ſheep. The herring fiſhery is alſo a ſource of great wealth, which they ſend to different quarters; as alſo oil and other fiſh. The *dewarſie ſtone*, at the weſt *hill of Hoy*, and many other ſimilar monuments are accounted veſtiges of Druidiſm. Theſe iſlands had been long in the poſſeſſion of the Norwegians or Danes; but having been ſubdued by King Kenneth Macalpin, about the middle of the ninth century, continued from that period annexed to the Scottiſh throne, until the end of the eleventh century, when they were aſſigned by King Donald Bane to the King of Norway, to whom they were ſubject until the middle of the thirteenth century; when they were transferred by Magnus King of Norway to Alexander King of Scotland. But although theſe iſlands were thus ceded, the Norwegians ſtill aſſerted their right to them, until the year 1470, when James III. of Scotland, married Margaret, daughter to the King of Denmark, with whom they again paſſed to the Crown of Scotland, in lieu of her dowry; and upon the birth of her ſon (James IV.) they were finally ceded; which was afterwards confirmed, when James VI. of Scotland married Ann daughter of the King of Denmark. Theſe iſlands having been ſo long and repeatedly in the poſſeſſion of the Danes and Norwegians, many of the names of perſons as well as places, are derived from the Daniſh or Scandinavian language. Molucca, or as they are generally called Orkney beans, are found on the ſhores of theſe iſlands, driven, it is

ſuppoſed

ſuppoſed, from America by weſterly ſtorms.

The Cathedral of St Magnus, at Kirkwall, is a large Gothic pile, built about the year 1140. Oppoſite to it ſtood the King's Caſtle of Kirkwall, now a complete ruin. Almoſt adjoining ſtands the Biſhop's Palace, alſo a ruin. There is limeſtone in various places, but it is not much uſed as a manure; this may be owing to the ſcarcity of fuel to burn it. There is abundance of freeſtone. About the year 1755, a lead mine was wrought by an Engliſh Company in the parish Stromneſs, but it has never been attempted ſince. The higheſt hill is on the north point of the Mainland, called Rona's hill; it is 3944 feet above the level of the ſea, on which there are the remains of ſeveral towers and watch houſes.

A ſhort deſcription of ſome of the largeſt of the other iſlands ſhall alſo be given.

South Ronaldshay, one of the moſt ſoutherly of theſe iſlands, is 6 miles long, and 3 broad, in which there are two pariſhes, which contain 1615 inhabitants. The ſoil is thin, but not unproductive. Fiſhing and making kelp are the chief ſources of wealth.

Burray is 4 miles long and 1 broad, occupied chiefly in paſture; it contains 380 inhabitants, whoſe principal occupation is fiſhing.

Hoy is a pretty large iſland, ſituated to the weſt of South Ronaldſay. Some of its hills riſe to a conſiderable elevation. It is, however, very barren and rocky. Some veins of lead have been diſcovered in this iſland. The extra produce of this iſland is carried to Kirkwall, to aſſiſt in victualling the ſhips that touch there.

Graemsay is about 1½ miles long, and 1 mile in breadth. Containing 35 families or 160 perſons, who poſſeſs very ſmall farms. The land rent is about 100l. Sterling, per annum.

Shapinshay lies about a mile to the eaſt of Pomona or Mainland, and meaſures in length 7, and, where broadeſt, 5 miles. All around the ſhores it is low and pretty level, the ground riſes towards the centre, and is in a ſtate of nature, covered with heath. It feeds about 1500 ſheep, 800 black cattle, and 250 horſes. Alternate crops of oats and bear, and now and then potatoes, as long as any will grow, is the execrable mode of culture. About 80 fiſhing boats belong to this iſland, from which much of the revenue of the inhabitants ariſes. The number of inhabitants is 730.

Stronsay is computed to be 5 miles long, and nearly the ſame in breadth; it contains about 900 perſons. It is much interſected with bays. A ridge of high ground, covered with heath, runs from one end to the other; the corn fields lie along the ſkirts of the iſlands. *Papay Stronſay* is nearly three miles in circumference; it is not inhabited, but cultivated by perſons reſiding in Stronſay. It is very fertile, and under good management, might be made one continued corn-field.

Eday is computed to be 5 miles long, and 1½ broad, containing 600 inhabitants. It conſiſts chiefly of hills of a moderate height, and moſtly covered with heather, but the lower parts yield good graſs for paſturage.

Westray. Theſe two iſlands lie about 20 miles diſtant from Kirkwall. The largeſt of the two is 10 miles long and 6 broad. A ridge of hills, of a conſiderable height, runs acroſs the weſtern extremity; a very ſmall part is under cultivation. *Papa Weſtra* lies to the north of the former, ſeparated by a ferry between two and three miles over. It is of an oval form, 4 miles in length, and 1 in breadth, where broadeſt. It is very fertile, and a greater proportion of it in culture than of any of the other iſlands. The number of inhabitants on the two iſlands is 1063.

Sanday is 12 miles long, and from 1 to 3 in breadth. Its form is very irregular, having many extended points,

and

and indented bays. The number of inhabitants is 1772. This iſland is low and flat, and ſubject to innundations of the ſea. The ſoil is light and ſandy, but produces pretty good crops of beat, oats, and potatoes. A great quantity of kelp is made on this iſland. Near it lies

North Ronaldshay, 2 miles long and 1 broad, containing about 410 inhabitants. It is alſo low and flat. Sandſtone and coarſe ſlate are the only minerals diſcovered in theſe two iſlands.

Mickle Rhoe is 24 miles in circumference, and contains 14 families, on the eaſt it is cultivated, but the inner parts are hills covered with heath.

Rousay is about 7 miles long and a continued range of hills. It is conſidered as healthful, and the ſoil is good. It contains 770 inhabitants.

Englishay is a pleaſant low lying iſland, with a ſmall Gothic church at the weſt end. The ſoil is good but ill cultivated. The number of inhabitants is 210.

Weir Island is a ſmall low lying iſland, of a tolerably good ſoil, badly cultivated. Its ſhore is much frequented by ſeals. The number of inhabitants is 65.

Inhallow Island is very ſmall but pleaſantly ſituated. It has alſo a good ſoil, but very negligently cultivated. The number of inhabitants upon it is 25.

In *Hoy* and *Graemſay*, there is every appearance of a rich mine of lead ore. From a ton, which was wrought, there was an yield of 46 ounces of ſilver. Both lead and iron alſo appear in Sandwick and Stromneſs.

Shetland or Zetland Islands.

These lie a conſiderable way to the northward of the Orkney Iſlands, and with them ſend a member to Parliament. The ſame obſervations with regard to the original poſſeſſors that were made with regard to Orkney apply to Shetland. The inhabited ones are 33 in number, of which the principal is ſtyled

Main Land, and extends in length from north to ſouth about 60 miles, and is in ſome places 20 broad, though in others not more than 2. The ſoil in the interior of the main land is for the moſt part mountainous, moorith, and boggy. Near the coaſt there are ſome times, for miles together, flat pleaſant ſpots, very fertile both in paſture and corn; but the great occupation of the inhabitants is fiſhing. The corn they grow is chiefly beat, with ſome oats. There is no wood nor coal on theſe iſlands, but there is plenty of heath and peat. There are no rivers, but they are well ſupplied in water by numerous ſprings and burns, or ſmall rivulets.

The inhabitants of the Zetland Iſlands, which amount to 20,000, are a ſtout well made comely people, the lower ranks having a ſwarthy complexion; they are a hardy, robuſt, and laborious race, and hoſpitable to ſtrangers; their language is the Engliſh. The only manufacture is a little linen, and a ſtrong blackiſh woollen cloth for their own uſe, and worſted ſtockings, ſome of which are of a fine quality and texture. Beſides ſheep they have a large quantity of black cattle, which are rather larger in their ſize than thoſe of Orkney, and a hardy breed of ſmall horſes; they have likewiſe a ſmall breed of ſwine, the fleſh of which is eſteemed very delicious. There are no goats, hares, or foxes; and, in general, no wild or venomous creatures of any kind, except rats, on theſe iſlands. Proviſions are proportionably cheap here as in Orkney. Beef 1½d. per lb.; a live calf a week old, 1s. 4d.; a ſheep between 2 and 5 years old, 3s. to 4s. 6d.; pigs ready for the ſpit, 1s.; chickens, 1½d.; butter, 3d. per lb.; eggs 1d. per dozen; geeſe 1s. each; hens 4d. *Lerwick* is the chief town, near it is

Breſſay

Breffay Sound, which the Dutch fishers used to frequent, to the number of about 500 busses annually.

Though there are no trees, and hardly any shrubs except juniper, yet tradition says, that this country was formerly overgrown with woods; in confirmation of this, trees of a considerable size are occasionally dug up from the mosses, at a great depth. No mines have been hitherto wrought, though there are, in many places, visible appearances of several kinds of metal, particularly of iron, copper, lead, and silver. From some of the islands beautiful specimens of jasper have been brought, its colour chiefly black and green, also rock chrystal, garnets, and spars.

Fair Isle lies about half way between Orkney and Shetland; it rises into three promontories encompassed with lofty rocks, and is every where inaccessible, except upon the south-east. It is upwards of 3 miles long and 2 broad, and contains 220 inhabitants. On the south-east extremity the rock rises to a prodigious height (480 feet) and has a most magnificent appearance. The island feeds 400 sheep and 200 black cattle; the cultivated ground produces tolerable good crops, and its shores are well supplied with fish of various kinds.

Bressay is about 4 miles long and 2 broad; it contains 690 inhabitants. The ground is mostly in pasture, and the inhabitants all fishers.

Yell is one of the most northerly of the Shetland Isles, its length is 20 and its breadth 10 miles; it contains 1876 persons. It is barren and rugged, except on the borders where a sort of cultivation takes place. There is little wool produced here; there is no sort of manufacture. Fishing and rearing a few black cattle is almost their only employment. There is one singular man in this island, whose name is John Williamson; he is a taylor, a joiner, a clock and watch maker, a black smith, and a physician. His success in innoculation for the small pox has been wonderful; prior to the year 1792, he had innoculated several thousands without losing one patient.

Fetlar is 4 miles long, and 3½ broad, it consists mostly of a rich black loam, and some sand. This island is remarkable for the number of mineral springs in it, chiefly chalybeate. Near the Loch of Fetlar, specimens of very rich bog iron have been found, and vast quantities of iron are found in the sand of the loch. Specimens of copper, and of plumbago, have also been got here. There is also found in this island asbestus, garnets, rock chrystal, and vast quantities of fuller's earth, and some veins of limestone.

Nesting, Lunnesting, Whalsay, contain about 1450 inhabitants, who chiefly subsist by fishing. A considerable way to the west of these, lie a cluster of detached islands called *Skerries*, which contain about 70 inhabitants, who are all fishers also. It has been observed by mariners, that the compass reels, or becomes very unsteady, as they approach the island of Whalsay.

Unst is the most northerly of the Shetland islands, in length it extends 8 computed miles, and from 2 to 3 in breadth, it lies in latitude 61° 12′, and contains nearly 2000 inhabitants. Its surface is diversified with moderately rising grounds and extensive valleys; it is intersected by no rivers, but has a good many fresh water lochs, the scenery on whose banks is not unpleasant. The sea coast is broken and indented by many bays and creeks, and exhibits a number of curious caves. Unst abounds in iron stone, which however, has not yet been applied to any useful purpose. This island also affords rock chrystal of a very pure quality, and garnets, several having been lately picked up of a good size and fine lustre; also spars of different colours. The spunge, the alga marina, and a variety of corals, are found on the

the coaſts of this iſland. It alſo contains ſandſtone, ſlate, limeſtone, and marl. From various indications there can be little doubt of finding coal here, were proper trials made.

(*To be continued.*)

REMARKS ON THE GOVERNMENT, RELIGION, COURTSHIP, MARRIAGE, CUSTOMS, AND MANNERS, OF THE NATIVES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

Theſe Remarks conſtitute the firſt regular Account that has been publiſhed of the Manners, &c. of the Inhabitants of New South Wales. They are ſelected from 'An Account of the Engliſh Colony in New South Wales,' publiſhed in Quarto, by David Collins, Eſq. late Judge Advocate and Secretary of the Colony, a Gentleman who went out with the firſt Ships in 1787, and reſided there above Nine Years.

GOVERNMENT.

WE found, ſays Mr Collins, the natives about Botany Bay, Port Jackſon, and Broken Bay, living in that ſtate of nature which muſt have been common to all men, previous to their uniting in ſociety, and acknowledging but one authority. Theſe people are diſtributed into families, the head or ſenior of which exacts compliance from the reſt. In our early intercourſe with them (and indeed at a much later period, on our meeting with families to whom we were unknown) we were always accoſted by the perſon who appeared to be the eldeſt of the party, while the women, youths, and children, were kept at a diſtance. The word which in their language ſignifies father was applied to their old men; and when, after ſome time, and by cloſe obſervation, they perceived the authority with which governor Phillip commanded, and the obedience which he exacted, they beſtowed on him the diſtinguiſhing appellation of Be-anna, or father. This title being conferred ſolely on him (although they perceived the authority of maſters over their ſervants), places the true ſenſe of the word beyond a doubt, and proves, that to thoſe among them who enjoyed that diſtinction, belonged the authority of a chief.

When any of theſe came into the town, we have been immediately informed of their arrival, and they have been pointed out to our notice in a whiſper, and with an eagerneſs of manner which, while it drew our attention, impreſſed us with an idea that we were looking at perſons, to whom ſome conſequence was attached even among the ſavages of New Holland. Another acceptation of the word Be-anna, however, ſoon became evident; for we obſerved it to be frequently applied by children to men who we knew had not any children of their own. On enquiry we were informed, that in caſe a father ſhould die, the neareſt of kin, or ſome deputed friend, would take care of his children; and for this reaſon thoſe children ſtyled them Be-anna, though not in the life-time of their natural parent. This Ben-nil-long (the native who was ſome time in England) confirmed, at the death of his firſt wife, by conſigning the care of his infant daughter Dil-boong (who at the time of her mother's deceaſe was at the breaſt) to his friend Governor Phillip, telling him that he was to become the Be-anna, or father of his little girl. Here, if the reader pauſe for a moment to conſider the difference between the general conduct of our baptiſmal ſponſors (to whoſe duties this cuſtom bears much reſemblance) and the humane practice of theſe uncivilized people, will not the compariſon ſuffuſe his cheek with ſomething like ſhame, at ſeeing the enlightened Chriſtian ſo diſtant in the race of humanity by the untutored ſavage,

who

who has hitherto been the object of his pity and contempt? But ſorry am I to recollect, and as a faithful narrator to be impelled to relate, one particular in their cuſtoms, that is wholly irreconcileable with the humane duties, which they have preſcribed to themſelves in the above inſtance; duties which relate to thoſe children who, in the event of loſing the mother, could live without her immediate aid. A far different lot is reſerved for ſuch as are at that time at the breaſt, or in a ſtate of abſolute helpleſſneſs, as will be ſeen hereafter.

We have mentioned their being divided into families. Each family has a particular place of reſidence, from which is derived its diſtinguiſhing name. This is formed by adding the monoſyllable Gal, to the name of the place: thus the ſouthern ſhore of Botany Bay is called Gwea, and the people who inhabit it ſtile themſelves Gweagal. Thoſe who live on the north ſhore of Port Jackſon, are called Cam-mer-ray-gal, that part of the harbour being diſtinguiſhed from others by the name of Cam-mer-ray. Of this laſt family or tribe we have heard Ben-nil-long, and other natives ſpeak (before we knew them ourſelves) as of a very powerful people, who could oblige them to attend whenever and wherever they directed. We afterward found them to be by far the moſt numerous tribe of any within our knowledge. It ſo happened, that they were alſo the moſt robuſt and muſcular, and that among them were ſeveral of the people ſtyled Car-rah-dy and Car-rah-di-gang, of which extraordinary perſonages we ſhall have to ſpeak particularly, under the article SUPERSTITION.

To the tribe Cam-mer-ray alſo belonged the excluſive and extraordinary privilege of exacting a tooth from the natives of other tribes inhabiting the ſea-coaſt, or of all ſuch as were within their authority. The exerciſe of this privilege, places theſe people in a particular point of view; and there is no doubt of their decided ſuperiority over all the tribes with whom we were acquainted. Many conteſts or deciſions of honour (for ſuch there are among them) have been delayed until the arrival of theſe people; and when they came, it is impoſſible not to obſerve the ſuperiority and influence, which their numbers and their muſcular appearance gave them over the other tribes.

Theſe are all the traces that could ever be diſcovered among them of government or ſubordination; and we may imagine the deference which is paid to the tribe of Cam-mer-ray, to be derived wholly from their ſuperiority of numbers; but this ſuperiority they may have maintained for a length of time before we knew them; and indeed the privilege of demanding a tooth from the young men of other families, muſt have been of long ſtanding, and co-eval with the obedience which was paid to them: hence their ſuperiority partakes ſomething of the nature of a conſtituted authority; an authority which has the ſanction of cuſtom to plead for its continuance.

RELIGION.

It has been aſſerted by an eminent divine*, that no country has *yet* been diſcovered where ſome trace of religion was not to be found. From every obſervation and enquiry I could make among theſe people, from the firſt to the laſt of my acquaintance with them, I can fately pronounce them an exception to this opinion †. I am certain that they do not worſhip either ſun, moon, or ſtar; that, however neceſſary fire may be to them, it is not an object of adoration; neither had they reſpect for any parti-

* Blair's Sermons, vol. 1. Sermon 1.

† This cannot be an exception to Dr Blair's poſition, who wrote that ſermon almoſt twenty years before Mr Collins had collected his remarks on the religion of New South Wales.

cular beaſt, bird, or fiſh. I never could diſcover any object, either ſubſtantial or imaginary, that impelled to the commiſſion of good actions, or deterred them from the perpetration of what we deem crimes. There indeed exiſted among them ſome idea of a future ſtate, but not connected in any-wiſe with religion; for it has no influence whatever on their lives and actions. On their being often queſtioned as to what became of them after their deceaſe, ſome anſwered that they went either on or beyond the great water; but by far the greater number ſignified, that they went to the clouds. Converſing with Ben-nil-long after his return from England, where he had obtained much knowledge of our cuſtoms and manners, I wiſhed to learn what were his ideas of the place from which his countrymen came, and led him to the ſubject by obſerving, that all the white men here came from England. I then aſked him where the black men (or Eora) came from? He heſitated.—Did they come from any iſland? His anſwer was, that he knew of none: they came from the clouds (alluding perhaps to the aborigines of the country) and when they died they returned to the clouds. He wiſhed to make me underſtand that they aſcended in the ſhape of little children, firſt hovering in the tops and in the branches of trees; and mentioned ſomething about their eating, in that ſtate, their favourite food, little fiſhes.

If this idea of the immortality of the ſoul ſhould excite a ſmile, is it more extraordinary than the belief which obtains among ſome of us, that at the laſt day the various diſjointed bones of men ſhall find out each its proper owner, and be remitted?—The ſavage here treads cloſe upon the footſteps of the Chriſtian.

The natives who inhabit the harbour to the northward, called by us Port Stephens, believed that five white men who were caſt away among them, had formerly been their countrymen, and took one of them to the grave, where, he told him, the body he at that time occupied had been interred. If this account, given us by men who may well be ſuppoſed to deal in the marvellous, can be depended upon, how much more ignorant are the natives of Port Stephens, who live only thirty leagues to the northward of us, than the natives of and about Port Jackſon?

The young people who reſided in our houſes, were very deſirous of going to church on Sundays, but knew not for what purpoſe we attended. I have often ſeen them take a book, and with much ſucceſs imitate the clergyman in his manner, (for better and readier mimics can no where be found) laughing and enjoying the applauſe they received.

I remember to have ſeen in a newſpaper or pamphlet, an account of a native throwing himſelf in the way of a man, who was about to ſhoot a crow; and the perſon who wrote the account drew an inference, that the bird was an object of worſhip: but I can with confidence aſſirm, that ſo far from dreading to ſee a crow killed, they are very fond of eating it, and take the following particular method to enſnare that bird: a native will ſtretch himſelf on a rock, as if aſleep in the ſun, holding a piece of fiſh in his open hand; the bird, be it hawk or crow, ſeeing the prey, and not obſerving any motion in the native, pounces on the fiſh, and, in the inſtant of ſeizing it, is caught by the native, who ſoon throws him on the fire, and makes a meal of him.

That they have ideas of a diſtinction between *good* and *bad*, is evident from their having terms in their language ſignificant of theſe qualities. Thus, the ſting-ray was *cuce-re*, bad; it was a fiſh of which they never ate. The paata-go-rang or kanparoo was *kood-yer-re*, good, and they ate it when-

whenever they were fortunate enough to kill one of these animals.

To exalt these people at all above the brute creation, it is necessary to shew that they had the gift of reason, and that they knew the distinction between right and wrong, as well as between what food was good and what was bad. Of these latter qualities their senses informed them; but the knowledge of right and wrong could only proceed from reason. It is true, they had no distinction in terms for these qualities—*wee-re* and *bood-yer-re* alike, implying what was good and bad, and right and wrong. Instances however were not wanting of their using them to describe the sensations of the mind as well as of the senses; thus their enemies were *wee-re*; their friends *bood-yer-re*. On our speaking of cannibalism, they expressed great horror at the mention, and said it was *wee-re*. On seeing any of our people punished or reproved for ill-treating them, they expressed their approbation, and said it was *bood-yer-re*, it was right. Midnight murders, though frequently practiced among them whenever passion or revenge were uppermost, they reprobated: but they applauded acts of kindness and generosity, for of both of these they were capable. A man who would not stand to have a spear thrown at him, but ran away, was a coward *jee-run* and *wee-re*. But their knowledge of the difference between right and wrong, certainly never extended beyond their existence in this world; not leading them to believe that the practice of either had any relation to their future state; this was manifest from their idea of quitting this world, or rather of entering the next, in the form of little children, under which form they would re-appear in this.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

How will the refined ear of gallantry be wounded, at reading an account of the courtship of these people? I have said that there was a delicacy visible in the manners of the females. Is it not shocking then to think that the prelude to love in this country should be violence? Yet such it is, and of the most brutal nature; these unfortunate victims of lust and cruelty (I can call them by no better name) are, I believe, always selected from the women of a tribe different from that of the males, (for they ought not to be dignified with the title of men) and with whom they are at enmity. Secrecy is necessarily observed, and the poor wretch is stolen upon in the absence of her protectors; being first stupified with blows, inflicted with clubs or wooden swords, on the head, back, and shoulders, every one of which is followed by a stream of blood, she is dragged through the woods by one arm, with a perseverance and violence that one might suppose would displace it from its socket; the lover, or rather the ravisher, is regardless of the stones or broken pieces of trees, which may lie in his route, being anxious only to convey his prize in safety to his own party, where a scene ensues too shocking to relate. This outrage is not resented by the relations of the female, who only retaliate by a similar outrage when they find it in their power. This is so constantly the practice among them, that even the children make it a game or exercise; and I have often, on hearing the cries of the girls with whom they were playing, ran out of my house, thinking some murder was committed, but have found the whole party laughing at my mistake.

The women thus ravished become their wives, are incorporated into the tribe to which the husband belongs, and but seldom quit him for another.

Many of the men with whom we were acquainted did not confine themselves to one woman. Ben-nil-long, previous to his visit to England, was possessed of two wives, (if wives they may be called) both living with him;

and attending on him wherever he went. One named Ba-rang-a-roo, who was of the tribe of Cam-mer-ray, (Ben nil-long himſelf was a Wahngal) lived with him at the time he was ſeized and brought a captive to the ſettlement with Cole-be; and before her death he had brought off from Botany Bay, by the violence before deſcribed, Goo-roo-bar-roo-boollo, the daughter of an old man named Met-ty, a native of that diſtrict; and ſhe continued with him until his departure for England. We were told, on the banks of the Hawkeſbury, that all the men there, and inland, had two wives. Cole-be, Ben-nil-long's friend, had two female companions; and we found, indeed, more inſtances of a plurality of wives than of monogamy. I do not recollect ever noticing children by both; and obſerved, that in general, as might be expected, the two women were always jealous of and quarelling with each other. I have heard them ſay, that the firſt wife claimed a priority of attachment, and excluſive right to the conjugal embrace; while the ſecond, or latter choice, was compelled to be the ſlave and drudge of both.

Chaſtity was a virtue in which they did not certainly pride themſelves; at leaſt, we knew women who, for a loaf of bread, a blanket, or a ſhirt, gave up any claim to it, when either was offered by a white man; and many white men were found who held out the temptation. Several girls, who were protected in the ſettlement, had not any objection to paſſing the night on board of ſhips, though ſome had learned ſhame enough (for ſhame was not naturally inherent in them) to conceal, on their landing, the ſpoils they had procured during their ſtay. They had alſo diſcovered that we thought it ſhameful to be ſeen naked; and I have obſerved many of them extremely reſerved and delicate in this reſpect when before us; but when in the preſence of only their own people, perfectly indifferent about their appearance.

CUSTOMS.

Among other cuſtoms which theſe people invariably practiſe, is one that is highly deſerving of notice, as it carries with it ſome idea of tributive juſtice.

The ſhedding of blood is always followed by puniſhment, the party offending being compelled to expoſe his perſon to the ſpears of all who chooſe to throw at him; for in theſe puniſhments the ties of conſanguinity or friendſhip are of no avail. On the death of a perſon, whether male or female, old or young, the friends of the deceaſed muſt be puniſhed, as if the death were occaſioned by their neglect. This is ſometimes carried farther than there ſeems occaſion for, or than can be reconciled with humanity.

After the murder of Yel-lo-way by Wat-te-wal, his widow Noo-roo-ing being obliged, according to the cuſtom of her country, to avenge her huſband's death on ſome of the relations of the murderer, meeting with a little girl, named Go-nang-goo-lie, who was ſome way related to Wat-te-wal, walked with her and two other girls to a retired place, where with a club and a pointed ſtone, they beat her ſo cruelly, that ſhe was brought into the town almoſt dead. In the head were ſix or ſeven deep inciſions, and one ear was divided to the bone, which, from the nature of the inſtrument with which they beat her, was much injured. This poor child was in a very dangerous way, and died in a few months afterward. The natives to whom this circumſtance was mentioned expreſſed little or no concern at it, but ſeemed to think it right, neceſſary, and inevitable; and we underſtood that whenever women have occaſion for this ſanguinary revenge, they never exerciſe it but on their own ſex, not daring to ſtrike a male.

male. Noo-roo-ing, perceiving that her treatment of Go-nang-goo-lie did not meet our approbation, denied having beaten her, and said it was the other girls; but such men as we conversed with on the subject assured us it was Noo-roo-ing, and added, that she had done no more than what custom obliged her to. The little victim of her revenge was, from her quiet tractable manners, much beloved in the town; and what is a singular trait of the inhumanity of this proceeding, she had every day since Yel-lo-way's death requested that Noo-roo-ing might be fed at the officer's hut, where she herself resided. Savage indeed must be the custom and the feelings, which could arm the hand against this child's life. Her death was not avenged, perhaps because they considered it as an expiatory sacrifice.

Wat-te-wal, who committed the crime for which this little girl suffered so cruelly, escaped unhurt from the spears of Ben-nil-long, Cole-be, and several other natives, and was afterwards received by them as usual, and actually lived with this very woman for some time, till he was killed in the night by Cole-be.

This Wat-te-wal was in great union with Ben-nil-long, who twice denied his having committed offences, which he knew would forfeit our favour. In this last instance, Ben-nil-long betrayed more duplicity than we had given him credit for. On asking him with some earnestness if Wat-te-wal had killed Yel-lo-way, he assured us with much confidence that it was not Wat-te-wal, who had killed him, but We-re-mur-rah. Little did we suspect that our friend had availed himself of a circumstance, which he knew we were unacquainted with, that Wat-te-wal had more than one name. By giving us the second, he served his friend, and knew that he could at all times boldly maintain that he had not concealed his name from us. We-re-mur-rah being as much his name as Wat-te-wal, though we had never known him by it. On apprizing him some time afterward, that we had discovered his artifice, and that it was a meanness we did not expect from him, he only laughed and went away.

NEW AND CURIOUS PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

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DURING the seventh and last day's journey, the valley of Zhe-hol first opened to the view. Here his Imperial Majesty retires in summer from his Chinese dominions, to a palace and pleasure grounds, the former called the *Seat of grateful Coolness*, and the latter the *Garden of innumerable Trees*. The road near to Zhe-hol is perceptible from an eminence in the Emperor's gardens; and from that spot, as was afterwards learnt, his Imperial Majesty had the curiosity to view the procession of the embassy: it was received with military honours, amid a crowd of spectators on horseback and on foot. The suite of edifices destined for the embassy was situate on the gentle slope of a hill, at the southern extremity of the town of Zhe-hol. On the north side of that town, which, except the houses of mandarines, consisted of miserable hovels, the imperial gardens, palaces, and temples displayed much grandeur: magnificence and wretchedness knew no medium. Two mandarines of rank waited on the ambassador soon after his arrival, with compliments from his Imperial majesty, and the Colao, or first minister. The ambassador being indisposed, Sir George Staunton, as minister plenipotentiary in his absence, waited on the Colao, whom he found in a small apartment of the imperial palace, seated on a platform covered with silk, between two Chinese and two Tartar mandarines of state. A *chaje* was brought

brought for the Engliſh miniſter. The Colao demanded the object of the Engliſh embaſſy, which demand was eaſily ſatisfied on delivering to him a copy of his majeſty's letter to the emperor, in Chineſe. Difficulties aroſe about the ceremony of proſtration, it was finally ſettled that the emperor ſhould be ſatisfied with the ſame form of reſpectful obeiſance from the Engliſh, which they were accuſtomed to pay to their own ſovereign; and the 14th of September was fixed for the reception of the Engliſh embaſſy.

In the interval, ſuch of the preſents as had been brought to Zhe-hol, were carried to the palace; and very civil meſſages, implying the ſatisfaction they gave to his Imperial Majeſty, were conveyed to the ambaſſador.

His excellency likewiſe paid a private viſit to the Colao, who received him with frankneſs and affability, no longer diſturbed by a pending conteſt, and with all the attention due to his rank and character. After ſeveral expreſſions of civility on both ſides, and ſatisfactory anſwers to queſtions of curioſity concerning Europe, and particularly England, on the part of Ho-choong-taung, the ambaſſador entered into converſation, in which he endeavoured to impreſs the Colao with a full ſenſe of the propriety and fairneſs of the paſt conduct, and the ſincerity and uprightneſs of the future intentions of his majeſty toward China. He dwelt upon the pacific and benevolent maxims of his government, of which the great object was the extenſion of commerce for the general benefit of mankind. He took occaſion alſo to mention, as an incidental matter of information, not of argument, that upon the diſſolution of the Mogul empire of Hindooſtan, in conſequence of internal diſſenſions, ſome of the maritime provinces in the neighbourhood of Britiſh ſettlements claimed the protection of their arms, which was granted without removing the native tributary princes, who were ſtill in poſſeſſion of their dignities; but that in other reſpects, the Engliſh did not interfere in the conteſts of the neighbouring countries. The Colao gave not the leaſt opening to be more particular in the diſavowal of any aid againſt the people of Thibet.

His excellency found it neceſſary to uſe great tenderneſs, and many qualified expreſſions, in conveying any idea that a connection between Great Britain and China could be of any importance to the latter, either by the introduction of European commodities, of which taken in barter, the neceſſity was not felt; or by the ſupply of cotton or rice from India, which ſome of the Chineſe provinces were equally fit to cultivate; or of bullion, of which the increaſe had ſometimes the inconvenience of unequally increaſing the prices of the uſeful or neceſſary articles of life; or, laſtly; by the aſſiſtance of a naval force to deſtroy the pirates on the coaſt, againſt whoſe miſchief the ſure reſource exiſted of an internal communication by rivers and canals. Such were the avowed or affected notions entertained by the Chineſe government, of the ſuperiority or independence of the empire, that no tranſaction with foreigners was admiſſible by it on the ground of reciprocal benefit, but as a grace and condeſcenſion from the former to the latter.

The ambaſſador was not unwilling to negociate even on thoſe terms; and the Colao obligingly ſaid, that they ſhould have frequent opportunities of meeting during the continuance of his excellency's viſit at the Chineſe court.

The conference ended as it had begun, with every appearance of cordiality and ſatisfaction on both ſides. Meſſages of civility, with preſents of fruit and ſweetmeats ſoon followed, both from the Emperor and the Colao.

On the day of the ambaſſador's preſenta-

presentation to the emperor, most of his family attended. No marked preference was perceptible, or extraordinary respect shewn, to any one of them above the rest. On that morning the ambassador and gentlemen of the embassy went before day-light, as was announced to be proper, to the garden of the palace of Zhe-hol. In the middle of the garden was a spacious and magnificent tent, supported by gilded or painted and varnished pillars. The canvas of which it was composed, did not follow the obliquity of the cords along their whole length to the peg fastened in the ground: but about midway was suffered to hang perpendicularly down, while the upper part of the canvas constituted the roof. Within the tent was placed a throne, with several windows in the sides of the tent, to throw light particularly upon that part of it. Opposite to the throne was a wide opening, from whence a yellow fly tent projected to a considerable distance. The furniture of the tent was elegant, without glitter or affected embellishments. Several small round tents were pitched in front, and one of an oblong form immediately behind. The latter was intended for the emperor, in case he should choose to retire to it from his throne. It had a sopha, or bed, at one extremity. The remainder was adorned with a variety of muskets and sabres European and Asiatic. Of the small tents in front, one was for the use of the embassy while it was in waiting for the arrival of the emperor. Some of the others were destined, in the same manner, for the several tributary princes of Tartary, and delegates from other tributary states, who were assembled at Zhe-hol on the occasion of the emperor's birth; and who attended, on this day, to grace the reception of the English ambassador. Some tents also were intended for the male branches of the emperor's family, and the principal officers of state. In the great tent, his Imperial Majesty was to receive, seated on his throne as a particular distinction, the delegate from the king of Great Britain.

Soon after day-light the sound of several instruments, and the confused voices of men at a distance, announced the emperor's approach. He soon appeared from behind a high and perpendicular mountain, skirted with trees, as if from a sacred grove, preceded by a number of persons busied in proclaiming aloud his virtues and his power. He was seated in a sort of open chair, or triumphal car, borne by sixteen men; and was accompanied and followed by guards, officers of the household, high flag and umbrella bearers, and music. He was clade in plain dark silk, with a velvet bonnet, in form not much different from the bonnet of Scotch Highlanders; on the front of it was placed a large pearl, which was the only jewel or ornament he appeared to have about him.

On his entrance into the tent he mounted immediately the throne by the front steps, consecrated to his use alone. Ho-choong-taung, and two of the principal persons of his household, were close to him, and always spoke to him upon their knees. The princes of his family, the tributaries and great officers of state being already arranged in their respective places in the tent, the president of the tribunal rites conducted the ambassador, who was attended by his page and Chinese interpreter, and accompanied by the ministers plenipotentiary, near the foot of the throne, on the left hand side, which according to the usages of China, so often the reverse of those of Europe, is accounted the place of honour. The other gentlemen of the embassy, together with a great number of mandarines and officers of inferior dignity, stood at the great opening of the tent, from whence most of the ceremonies that passed within it, could be observed.

His excellency was habited in a richly

richly embroidered ſuit of velvet, adorned with a diamond badge and ſtar, of the order of the Bath. Over the ſuit he wore a long mantle of the ſame order, ſufficiently ample to cover the limbs of the wearer. An attention to Chineſe ideas and manners, rendered the choice in dreſs of ſome importance; and accounts for this mention of it. The particular regard, in every inſtance, paid by that nation to exterior appearances, affects even the ſyſtem of their apparel, which is calculated to inſpire gravity and reſerve. For this purpoſe, they uſe forms the moſt diſtant from thoſe which diſcover the naked figure. Indeed, among the moſt ſavage people, few or none are found to whom an interior ſentiment, unconnected with any caution againſt inclemency of weather, does not ſuggeſt the propriety of covering ſome portion of the human frame. This ſentiment, to which is given the name of decency, as pointing out what is becoming to do, increaſes generally with the progreſs of civilization and refinement; and is carried no where perhaps ſo far as among the Chineſe, who hide, for the moſt part in their looſe and flowing robes, the bulk and form of their limbs. In this reſpect, there is ſcarcely any difference between the dreſſes of the two ſexes. Even the imitation by art, of the human figure, either naked or covered only with ſuch veſtments as follow and diſplay the contour of the body, is offenſive to Chineſe delicacy; a delicacy which has retarded the progreſs of painting and ſculpture, as far at leaſt as relates to ſuch ſubjects, in that country. It has alſo led to the obligation impoſed upon the miſſionaries to adopt the dreſs of the natives, as being more chaſte and decent than the cloſe and ſhort clothes of modern Europe.

The broad mantle, which as a knight of the order of the Bath the ambaſſador was entitled to wear, was ſuch what upon the plan of dreſs moſt pleaſing to the Chineſe. Upon the ſame principles, the miniſter plenipotentiary, being an honorary Doctor of Laws of the Univerſity of Oxford, wore the ſcarlet gown of that degree, which happened alſo to be ſuitable in a government where degrees in learning lead to every kind of political ſituation. The ambaſſador, inſtructed by the preſident of the tribunal of rites, held the large and magnificent ſquare box of gold, adorned with jewels, in which was incloſed his majeſty's letter to the emperor, between both hands lifted above his head; and in that manner aſcending the few ſteps that led to the throne, and bending on one knee, preſented the box, with a ſhort addreſs, to his Imperial Majeſty; who, graciouſly receiving the ſame with his own hands, placed it by his ſide, and expreſſed "the ſatisfaction he felt at the teſtimony which his Britannic Majeſty gave to him of his eſteem and good will, in ſending him an embaſſy, with a letter and rare preſents; that he, on his part, entertained ſentiments of the ſame kind toward the ſovereign of Great Britain, and hoped that harmony ſhould always be maintained among their reſpective ſubjects."

This mode of reception of the repreſentative of the King of Great Britain, was conſidered by the Chineſe court, as particularly honourable and diſtinguiſhed: ambaſſadors being ſeldom received by the emperor on his throne, or their credentials delivered by them into his own hands, but into that of one of his courtiers. Theſe diſtinctions, ſo little material in themſelves, were however underſtood by this refined people as ſignificant of a change in the opinions of their government in reſpect to the Engliſh; and made a favourable impreſſion upon their minds.

His Imperial Majeſty, after a little more converſation with the ambaſſador, gave, as the firſt preſent from him to his Majeſty, a gem, of

precious stone, as it was called by the Chinese, and accounted by them of high value. It was upwards of a foot in length, and curiously carved into a form intended to resemble a sceptre, such as is always placed upon the Imperial throne, and is considered as emblematic of prosperity and peace.

The Chinese etiquette requiring that ambassadors should, beside the presents brought in the name of the sovereign, offer others on their own part, his excellency, and the minister, or as the Chinese called him, the interior ambassador, respectfully presented theirs; which his Imperial majesty condescended to receive, and gave in return others to them. Those presents were probably, on both sides, less valuable in the estimation of the receivers than in that of the donors; but were mutually acceptable, upon the consideration of being tokens of respect on the one part, and of favour and good will on the other.

During these ceremonies, his Imperial majesty appeared perfectly unreserved, cheerful, and unaffected. Far from being of a dark and gloomy aspect, as he has been sometimes represented, his eyes were full and clear, and his countenance open. Such, at least, it appeared during the whole time of the interview with the ambassador, which was lengthened by the necessity of interpreting whatever was said by either party; which rendered the communication extremely tedious.

His Imperial majesty, adverting to the inconvenience arising from such a circumstance, inquired from Hochoong-taung, whether any person of the embassy understood the Chinese language; and being informed that the ambassador's page, a boy then in his thirteenth year, had alone made some proficiency in it, the emperor had the curiosity to have the youth brought up to the throne, and desired him to speak Chinese. Either what he said, or his modest countenance, or manner, was so pleasing to his Imperial majesty, that he took from his girdle a purse, hanging from it for holding areca nut, and presented it to him.

Throughout the day, the emperor's attention to his European guests did not abate. A banquet being served, he sent to them several dishes from his own table. Soon after the ambassador's return, he received from the emperor presents of silks, porcelaine, and tea, for himself and all the gentlemen of his suite.

(To be continued.)

VIEW OF THE STATE OF FEMALE EDUCATION AND KNOWLEDGE IN EUROPE.

CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 617.

SPAIN.

IN Spain, whether the true spirit of philosophy has never yet been able to penetrate, and where the bigotry of a dark and cloging religion still reigns in all its force, we are delighted with the sight of many beautiful women, but have no pleasure from contemplating their character or education. We view their persons and are charmed; we survey their minds and prejudices, and turn away disgusted and amazed.

On the minds of this people, the ancient rage of Knight Errantry has, still, left such a wild romantic enthusiasm, that a woman, happening to be left alone with a man, would consider herself as highly neglected, if a sensibility to her charms did not prompt him to such *indecent* liberties with her person, as the females of most other countries would esteem an indignity, and think themselves obliged to punish with *eternal* resentment.

With such sentiments, how fallen and how undesireable is Woman! In such a country, what can be her culture! Under the tyranny of such no-

tions, what the pleaſures ſhe is able to beſtow! Can they be mixed with confidence, can they be reliſhed by the heart? What ſweet flowers periſh in ſuch a clime, for want of expanſion? What rich and what luxuriant boughs ſpread around their poſſeſſors, only a moping and a melancholy darkneſs, which, if they were judiciouſly pruned and directed, might ſerve to furniſh out a moſt agreeable ſhade to refreſh and to enliven all their retirements. From the high-ſoul'd enthuſiaſm of Spaniſh Ladies, under proper regulations, what might not be expected?

GERMANY. *

The great and deſpotick Fredrick, a prodigy of talents, boundleſs in his genius, and reſtleſs in ſchemes, in a very long life, that had been ſtill more extended by continual exertions, has done nothing over his extenſive dominions, that evinces any great attentions to the ſex. They are much in the ſame predicament of ignorance and frivolity here, as in many other quarters of the globe: the only creatures of his kingdom that have not ſhared in the benefits of his political greatneſs, and his wiſe legiſlation.

What advantages they have enjoyed, have ariſen from pure, *phyſical* cauſes of ſociety and manners, unconnected with any moral force from religion, any political edicts from the throne.

The Emperor, bent as he ſeems on univerſal reformation, aiming, with an enlightened mind and an enlarged philoſophy, to found a powerful and extenſive empire, on the ruins of an abſurd and deſolating religion, appears not, any more than his illuſtrious neighbour, the patron of this ſex. Amongſt the various projects of his inventive fancy, and his reſtleſs, ambitious mind, female culture has not been dignified with a place; and, if monaſteries are no longer to immure, in chains and darkneſs, the weeping and miſguided fair, it is not that they may become intelligent companions, or diffuſe a ſofter charm and luſtre on ſociety; but only that they may turn out more prolific mothers, and more robuſt and healthy nurſes of embryo heroes, warriors, politicians, ſubjects, and ſervants, to carry on his vaſt and complicated ſchemes. Still their value is placed in their *perſons*; ſtill their milky boſoms are ſuppoſed to comprize all their virtues, and their charms.

RUSSIA. *

Over the immenſe territory of Ruſſia, a darkneſs and a barbariſm have, hitherto, prevailed, which obſtruct every idea of female, or indeed any other ſpecies of, cultivation. In a country, where the Clergy themſelves have been repreſented as palpably ignorant, little information can be ſuppoſed to have dawned on the bulk of the people. In an empire of ſo much ſavageneſs, where, not very long ago, even puniſhments of a moſt indelicate nature were inflicted upon females, where the ſpirit of their religion forbids all enquiry, and the throne reſts moſt ſecurely on the baſis of ignorance, it would be contrary to one of my grand poſitions, that women ſhould riſe into any great degree of conſequence or notice. And though the preſent adventuring ſpirit of the Empreſs wiſhes to make Peterſburgh the reſidence of the arts, civilization and politeneſs, yet there is little in her character to encourage the hope of any great attention to the women of her kingdom. Herſelf wanting true female taſte, ſhe is not likely to iſſue forth the laws, which regulate and inforce it. A great and an uncommon heroine, ſhe ſeems to know little of thoſe charming graces, timidities and delicacies, which culture ſhould call forth in woman, and encouragements ſhould ripen; her portrait is made up of all the glowing colours, without any ſoftening ſhades from the mild and the attractive. She may be a great woman, and the wonder of the north; but ſhe is not a Charlotte, more beloved, than feared; a pattern of graces and

* Written before the death of the illuſtrious perſons therein mentioned.

and virtues to her sex, and infinitely more distinguished by these, than all the splendours of her throne.

One wonder strikes us on the whole of this investigation. Whilst the Christian religion is professed in these kingdoms, whither is its spirit fled? Under all its varying forms and ceremonials, what becomes of its actuating principles, of its spirit and its power?

The truth is, Christianity is the proteus image of every varying country and taste, debased with the impurest mixtures of men; now shackled with superstition, then as falsely sublimed by fanaticism; often forging chains for the person or the conscience; always made subservient to the established polity; seldom enlightened or strong enough to influence the conduct, and as rarely looking to the *real happiness* or interests of mankind.

I will not shock the reader, or any longer exhaust his patience, with the horrid pictures I could draw of Danish, Polish, or Swedish Women. If I was disposed for it, a rich abundance of materials is at hand, to convince him, that in none of these last recited countries, the condition of women is at all less unhappy, or the clouds of their oppression and ignorance dispersed. Enough has been said to evince their *general* degradation and neglect. The fact is too notorious to be mistaken, and too strong to be controverted. Even in the most civilized kingdoms, women, in the same moment, are courted and despised. With an exquisite organization, lively passions, and an happy imagination, that give a disposition for most talents, and for every virtue, we train them up to be frivolous and insipid; and, whilst we rob the shade of all is sweetest comforts, are doing injuries to society, that can never be repaired.

EFFECT OF TASTE ON THE HEART.

IT is objected that we often see, among professional men, very abandoned libertines. But I should here wish to suggest a distinction between an innate love for what is beautiful, and that sort of mechanical turn, which can happily delineate, colour, and express an object of beauty. The one is seated in the heart, the other in the eye and in the fingers. The mechanical man, merely following his profession, is governed by no idea, but that of enriching himself. It is not the love of beauty with which he is smitten, but the love of money. He paints a picture with as little enthusiasm, as a blacksmith shoes a horse. All this is sordid. Whereas the true admirer of the art, feels his mind thoroughly impressed with the love of beauty. He is transported with it in nature, and he admires it in art, the substitute of nature. The love of beauty may exist without a hand to execute the image it excites. It may exist the most strongly, perhaps, for being only *felt*; for the conceptions of genius never rise in value from their being embodied. The embodied form is always below the original idea.

The beauteous forms of nature and art, thus impressed on the mind, give it a disposition to happiness, from the habit of being pleased, from the habit of seeking always for pleasing objects, agreeable by throwing on them such colours of imagination, as improve their defects; and if a love for beauty is not immediately connected with moral ideas, we may at least suppose that it softens the mind, and puts it in a frame to receive them. An intimate acquaintance with the works of art and genius, in their most beautiful and amiable forms (says an agreeable writer) harmonizes and sweetens the temper, opens and extends the imagination, and disposes to the most pleasing views of mankind and Providence. By considering nature in this favourable point of view, the heart is dilated, and filled with the most bene-

volent ſentiments; and then indeed the ſecret ſympathy and connection between the feelings of natural and moral beauty, the connection between a good taſte and a good heart, appears with the greateſt luſtre.

ESSAY ON ROASTING.

By the celebrated Henry Fielding.

Not printed in his works.

THERE is a certain diverſion called *Roaſting*, which, notwithſtanding it is in ſome vogue with the polite part of the world, I have no notion of. This term is well known to be taken from cookery, from whence thoſe who are great adepts in the art, borrow alſo ſeveral other; ſuch as putting the perſon to be roaſted on the ſpit, turning him round till he is done enough, &c. But though this, as I have ſaid before, is thought a very delicate entertainment by ſome people of good taſte, yet, as it is attended with great pain and torment to the poor wretch who is thus roaſted alive, I have always thought it too barbarous a ſacrifice to luxury. Nor have I ever more willingly given into it, than into thoſe cruelties which are executed on particular animals, in order to heighten their flavour. I am an utter enemy to all roaſting alive, from *this* which is performed on one of our own ſpecies, to that which is practiſed on a lobſter.

It has been thought, that this cuſtom of man-roaſting was originally introduced among us from ſome nation of cannibals: it is indeed more than probable that our ſavage anceſtors uſed to eat the fleſh of their enemies roaſted in this manner: though this latter cuſtom has been ſo long left off, that we find no traces thereof in our annals. A learned antiquarian of my acquaintance, does not carry the original of this cuſtom ſo high; he derives it only from the roaſting of heretics, in uſe among the Roman churches, and fancies it an unexticpated remain of that barbarous execution. He brings, as a ſtrengthener of this opinion, the choice which we make of an odd creature, or, in his own words, a heretic to the common forms of behaviour, to perform it on. He is a great enemy to this practice, being, as he thinks, more conſiſtent with the principles of Jeſuitiſm than true Chriſtianity.

But, for my part, I imagine this term of *roaſting* to have been given to this diverſion, from the torments which the perſon ſpitted is ſuppoſed to endure in his mind, even equal to thoſe bodily pains which he would undergo, was he to be roaſted alive.

Now the pleaſure which we take in ſuch amuſements as this, muſt ariſe either from a great depravity of nature, which delights in the miſeries and misfortunes of mankind, or from a pride which we take in comparing the blemiſhes of others with our own perfections.

As for the firſt, my Lord Shafteſbury ſays, 'There is an affection nearly related to inhumanity, which is a gay and frolicſome delight in what is injurious to others, a ſort of wanton miſchievouſneſs and pleaſure in what is deſtructive, a paſſion, which, inſtead of being reſtrained, is encouraged in children, ſo that it is indeed no wonder if the effects of it are very unfortunately felt in the world. For it will be hard, perhaps, for any one to give a reaſon, why that temper which was uſed to delight in diſorder and ravage, when in a nurſery, ſhould not afterward find delight in other diſturbances, and be the occaſion of equal miſchiefs in families, among friends, and in the public.' I adviſe all parents to whip this ſpirit out of their children, the doing which may be truly called a wholeſome ſeverity.

And ſurely, if we thoroughly ſearched the bottom of our own minds, few of us would have frequent cauſe of triumph

triumph in theſe compariſons. Perhaps, indeed, we are without that particular blemiſh which we ridicule in another; but at the ſame time, let us carefuly conſider whether we have not as great imperfections of another kind. I have often obſerved in life, the perſon roaſted to be infinitely ſuperior to thoſe who (to uſe a word of their own) have enjoyed him. To ſay the truth, the leaſt oddity in behaviour, the moſt inoffenſive peculiarity, often expoſes a man of ſenſe and virtue to the ridicule of theſe who are in every degree his inferiors. Theſe ſeem to lay in wait for, and catch at every opportunity to pull down a man, whom nature has placed ſo far above them.

But though the generality of *roaſters* be of this kind, and the buffoons they uſe may be very aptly called *turnſpits*, the loweſt and moſt deſpicable of their kind, yet I have known ſome men of ſenſe and good nature too forwardly give into this diverſion; men who would by no means have conſented to do any other injury, reputing this innocent and harmleſs. Theſe, did they conſider the nature and conſequence of their purſuing this amuſement, would, I believe, ſoon condemn it.

If a man be wholly inſenſible of his being the jeſt and ſcorn of the company; if he be ſo unaffected with it, as to be quite eaſy and contented, and ſatisfied with himſelf all this while, ſuch a perſon can be little more than a direct ideot, and is a melancholy, not a pleaſant ſpectacle: for my part, I have always ſhunned the ſight of a monſter, an abortion or imperfection in nature. I conſider myſelf as a ſon of this great and general mother, and I feel a kind of filial pity, and can by no means be delighted with any of her monſtrous births. And ſurely a human creature without underſtanding, is a more horrible object than one born without arms, legs, or any other of its members. Such a one is the object of pity, not of ſcoff and merriment; nor ſhould I entertain a good opinion of him, who could go to Bedlam, and divert himſelf with the dreadful frenzies and monſtrous abſurdities of the wretches there.

But if we conceive the ſubject of our ridicule to be of a more ſenſible compoſition; that he ſees in himſelf the deformity, or perhaps, incurable oddity which renders him the object of contempt; it will be difficult to illuſtrate his miſery by any lively compariſon. Contempt is, I believe, of all things, the moſt uneaſy to be endured by the generality of men. It gnaws and preys on our very vitals, and by how much leſs the perſon ſo affected diſcovers it, by ſo much he often feels it the more acutely. I have ſeen a man in the higheſt agony, and even in a cold ſweat, from being diſplayed by ſome ridiculous buffoon, who has at the ſame time, as they call it, played him off with ſuch nicety, that it was impoſſible for the other to take hold of any thing for which he might call him to an account. I am always apt, at ſuch times, to pity the perſon who is thus turned into ridicule, and ſeldom or never join the laugh againſt him. Nay, it is not unuſual with me to attack the *turnſpit* himſelf, in which I have been often ſo ſucceſsful, that I have turned the whole current of laughter that way. I cannot but obſerve, with great pleaſure, the double delight of the company on thoſe occaſions: for nothing ever roaſts ſo kindly as a *turnſpit*.

Some perſons have fallen into this way, in order to eſtabliſh a reputation of wit, though with great abſurdity: for nothing is ſo ſure a ſign of wanting it, as trying to theſe mean reſources to appear to have it. A *roaſter* gives me as low an idea of his wit, as a bully does of his courage. Theſe beautiful qualities, where they are, will always appear. They are the fool and the coward, who are continually ſearching out weak objects on whom to diſplay their mock talents with ſafety; and it is generally in the dulleſt company that this moſt abounds.

abounds. If we conſider this diverſion in the worſt light it will appear to be no other than a delight in ſeeing the miſeries, misfortunes, and frailties of mankind diſplayed; and a pleaſure and joy conceived in their ſufferings therein. A pleaſure, perhaps, as inhuman, and which muſt ariſe from a nature as thoroughly corrupt and diabolical, as can poſſibly pollute the mind of man.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

A Hiſtory of Inventions and Diſcoveries, by John Beckman, Public Profeſſor of Economy in the Univerſity of Gottingen. Tranſlated from the German by William Johnſton. 3 Vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s. Boards. Bell.

THIS is a very laboured and curious performance; much erudition, and much patient inveſtigation were neceſſary to trace, to the fountain head, the very numerous and varied catalogue of inventions, and diſcoveries, exhibited in theſe volumes. We ſhall copy a few of the moſt ſtriking articles.

Italian Book-keeping.—The principles of this method are manifeſtly deducible from the ſcience of algebra; and Lucas Paciolus, who firſt taught it in Venice in 1495, was converſant with the diſcoveries of the Arabs on that ſubject. Who was the inventor, however, is a queſtion which remains undetermined; and we would remark that the Banians of India have been, from time immemorial, in poſſeſſion of the method of book keeping by double entry, and that Venice was the emporium of Indian commerce at the time at which Friar Lucas's treatiſe appeared.

An Odometer—is an inſtrument by which the ſteps of a perſon who walks, or the revolutions made by the wheels of a carriage, may be counted, and diſtances conſequently aſcertained. The epoch of their firſt invention is totally unknown. '*Vehicula iter metientia*' are mentioned among the rarities of the Emperor Commodus.

A Machine for noting down Muſic—was firſt conſtructed, in 1752, by Hohlfeld, an ingenious mechanic of Berlin. Mr Creed, an Engliſh clergyman, had previouſly demonſtrated its poſſibility; M. Unger of Einbeck publiſhed, in the interim, a deſcription of one with figures: but the artiſt had neither read the demonſtration nor the deſcription. To whom, then, ſhall we aſſign the honour of the invention?

Tulips.—The introduction of theſe beautiful flowers can with no propriety be claſſed among inventions, a remark which will apply to other articles of this work. They are indigenous in Syria, and in many parts of ſouthern Aſia, as well as in Greece and the countries bordering on the Euxine. It is probable that Buſbequius firſt brought them into weſtern Europe. Geſner has given a botanical deſcription of the firſt that he ſaw, in 1559, the ſeeds of which was brought from Conſtantinople. We ſhall inſert his account of the Tulipomania which raged in Holland in the middle of laſt century.

'During the time of the Tulipomania, a ſpeculator often offered and paid large ſums for a root which he never received, and never wiſhed to receive. Another ſold roots which he never poſſeſſed nor delivered.

'Oft did a nobleman purchaſe of a chimney-ſweep tulips to the amount of 2000 florins, and ſold them at the ſame time to a farmer; and neither the nobleman, chimney-ſweep, or (nor) farmer, had roots in their poſſeſſion, or (nor) wiſhed to poſſeſs them. Before the tulip ſeaſon was over, more roots were ſold and purchaſed, beſpoken, and promiſed to be delivered, than in all probability were to be found in the gardens of Holland; and when Semper Auguſtus was not to be had, which happened twice, no ſpecies perhaps was oftener purchaſed and ſold. In the ſpace of three years, as Munting tells, more than ten millions were expended in this trade, in only one town of Holland.'—'The whole of this trade was a game at hazard, as the Mill-

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ſippi trade was afterwards, and as ſtock jobbing is at preſent.—Whoever is ſurpriſed ſuch a traffic ſhould become general, needs only to reflect on what is done where lotteries are eſtabliſhed, by which trades are often neglected, and even abandoned, becauſe a ſpeedier mode of getting fortunes is pointed out to the lower claſſes.'

Magnetic cures.—Actius, who lived in the year 500, is the earlieſt writer who mentions an opinion of the external application of the magnet proving efficacious in certain diſorders: "*Tradunt magnetem detentum manu chiragron ac podagricorum dolores ipſorum ſedare. Æque convulſis opitulatur.*" The The preſent author quotes Marcellus and Leonard Camillus, as affirming that they held it effectual in removing the tooth-ach, but theſe writers ſpeak only of the head-ach and gout.

Wooden Bellows.—Our common bellow, which conſiſt of two boards joined together by a piece of leather, and which are poſſibly an imitation of the lungs, appear to have been early known to the Greeks. Homer deſcribes Vulcan as uſing twenty bellows at once, in the formation of the ſhield of Achilles: —but bellows made of leather are attended with ſome inconveniences, when applied to metallurgical operations: they require careful management, frequent and expenſive repairs, and ſuffer a conſiderable portion of the air to eſcape. To remedy theſe, the wooden bellows were invented by two brothers, millers in Franconia, named Schelham, about the year 1630.

Speaking Trumpets.—The merit of this invention is conteſted by our countryman Sir Samuel Morland, and Kircher the Jeſuit. It was made known, however in the year 1671:—but it ſhould be remembered that the Arabian travellers, who viſited China in the 9th century, mention the uſe of trumpets in that country, by means of which words might be conveyed to a great diſtance.

Corn-mills.—The firſt piece of mechaniſm of this kind, moved by water, of which we have any account, was ſituated near the reſidence of Mithridates; and one was erected on the Tiber, a little while before the time of Auguſtus. Wind mills are firſt mentioned in a diploma, dated 1105, in which a convent in France is allowed to erect "*molendina ad ventum.*"

Saw-mills.—Auſonious ſpeaks of ſeveral mills erected on the Roer in the 4th century, for ſawing marble. The firſt for ſawing wood, the exiſtence of which can be aſcertained, is one at Augſburgh in 1322. Notwithſtanding the ſilence of the ancient writers, it ſeems to us indiſputable that the principle of theſe machines would be applied to wood before marble.

Inſurance.—Was this uſeful mode of dividing the riſk attendant on ſea adventures known to the antients? Puffendorff, Anderſon, and others, relying on certain paſſages in Livy, Suetonius, and Cicero, decide the queſtion in the affirmative. We agree with Profeſſor Beckmann in thinking the firſt and ſecond inapplicable, but that the laſt ſeems ſcarcely ſuſceptible of any other explanation. Let us conſider the paſſages themſelves. Livy mentions that, when the Roman army was diſtreſſed for proviſions in Spain, the republic contracted with a company of merchants for ſupplying them, "*ut quæ in naves impoſuiſſent, ab hoſtium tempeſtatiſque vi publico periculo eſſent.*" Suetonius ſays that the Emperor Claudius "*negotiatoribus certa lucra propoſuit, ſuſceptis in ſe damnis, ſi cui quid per tempeſtates accidiſſet.*" Theſe indemnifications of private loſſes muſt be conſidered as an encouragement to certain enterpriſes, and have no analogy with the practice of inſurance. Cicero writes "*Laodicenſe me prædes acceperunt arbitror omnis pecuniæ publicæ, ut mihi & populo cautum ſit ſine vecturæ periculo.*" The ſolution of the queſtion will depend on the ſignification here annexed to the word *prædes*. Our author ſuppoſes that a remittance by bills of exchange is here meant. He aſſerts that he has examined the maritime laws of Oleron, of Gothland, of the Hanſeatic towns, and of Catalonia, without finding any traces of inſurance. A code of regulations is ſtill obſerved on the exchange at Leghorn, drawn up at Florence in 1523, on the ſubject of inſurance.

Clocks and Watches—conſtitute the ſubject of the three papers which conclude the volume; the firſt by Profeſſor Hamberger, the ſecond by the Honourable Daines Barrington, and the third by Mr Jamieſon of Forfar. Suffice it to ſay, that neither aſcertains the inventor of clocks moved by wheels and weights; that the firſt gentleman thinks

thinks it belongs to the 11th century, as frequent mention of horologia occurs at that period, in terms inapplicable to dials or water clocks; and he afcribes it (though without adducing proof) to the Saracens. The moft remarkable paffage in the fecond paper is the defcription of the watch faid to have belonged to King Robert Bruce. The third developes the deception practifed on antiquaries by the perfon who firft fold that watch as an antique, after having altered its appearance fo as to countenance the impofture.

Buck-wheat—In this article, M. Beckmann fucceifsfully refutes the opinion of thofe who confider this plant as the *olinum* or *eryfimum* of the ancients; and, relying on the authority of feveral refpectable writers who lived in the beginning of the 16th century, he concludes that it was introduced into Europe only a fhort time before. Ruellius, who wrote in 1536, fays, "*Hanc, quidam avorum noftrorum ætate e Græcia vel Afia venerit, Turcium frumentum nominat.*"

Saddles—We are informed by Pliny that the practice of placing coverings on the backs of horfes was firft invented by Pelethronius. The *ephippium* was probably nothing but a covering of one or feveral pieces of cloth, more or lefs fumptuous. At what period it gave place to the commodious *fella* cannot be afcertained; though, from a paffage in the Theodofian code, our author infers that faddles were ufed in the time of that emperor.

Stirrups—Thefe ufeful aids to the rider might undoubtedly have been fufpended from leathern ftraps, girt round the body of the horfe, before the invention of faddles: but, from the filence of ancient writers, and the equeftrian figures ftill preferved, it feems indifputable that thefe conveniencies were unknown even later than the former. The firft certain account of ftirrups is in a book commonly afcribed to the Emperor Mauritius, refpecting the art of war; where the author fays that a horfeman muft have at his faddle two iron *fcalæ*.

Horfe-fhoes—That thefe prefervatives for the hoof were ufed by the Romans as early as the days of Catullus, his ludicrous comparifon is to us a decifive proof, "*Ferream ut foleam tenaci in regione mula.*" It muft, however, be admitted, that the facts collected by Profeffor B. demonftrate that their ufe was only occafional, and by no means univerfal.

Lace—Of what nature was the celebrated *opus Phrygianum* is a queftion which can now be anfwered only by conjecture. Our author, however, thinks it certain that the Phrygian art was a fpecies of needle work, and could not therefore be the fame with our modern lace, which is knitted. The invention of the latter is attributed to Barbara Utmann of St Annaberg, in 1561.

Turkeys—We think that it was fuperfluous to add to the decifive evidence already adduced by Buffon, to prove that this fowl is a native of America, and was unknown to the reft of the world, previoufly to the difcovery of that country. As Hindoftan has by fome been deemed their original nurfery, we muft remark that they are not found wild in any part of it; that they are reared there with much difficulty; and that the only name by which they are known to the natives is *Peru*, which fufficiently indicates their fuppofed origin.

Butter—In the Bible, we find early mention made of butter; "and he took butter and milk, and the calf which he had dreffed, and fet before them," Geneiis xviii. 8.—but the Profeffor contends that this is a miftake of the tranflators, and that the word fhould have been rendered either by *cream*, or *four milk*. The refult of his inquiries on this fubject is, that "it is not a Grecian, and much lefs a Roman invention; but that the Greeks were made acquainted with it by the Scythians, the Thracians, and the Phrygians; and the Romans by the people of Germany." In the ordinances of Menu, however, written (as the learned tranflator fuppofes) about the 12th century before our æra, the ufe of clarified butter is preferibed in various rites.

Garden flowers—"Moft of the flowers introduced into our gardens and now cultivated either on account of their beauty, or the pleafantnefs of their fmell, have been procured from plants which grew wild, and which have been changed, or, according to the opinion of florifts, improved by the art of the gardener. The greater

er part of them, however, came originally from diſtant countries, where they grow in as great perfection as ours, without the aſſiſtance of man." Profeſſor P. thinks that the modern taſte for flowers came from Perſia to Conſtantinople, and was imported thence to Europe in the 16th century.

Lending houſes—By this appellation, we are to underſtand what is known on the Continent by the name of "*monts de piété*;" public inſtitutions, where money is lent to neceſſitous perſons, at a low intereſt, on pledges. The firſt was eſtabliſhed at Perugia, by the ſuggeſtions of Barnabas Interamnenſis, a Franciſcan friar, who died in 1474. Being obviouſly calculated to relieve the indigent from the oppreſſive practices and uſurious exactions of the Jews and Lombards, it obtained the countenance of Pope Pius II.; and ſimilar eſtabliſhments, before the concluſion of the century, became prevalent throughout Italy. The intereſt demanded was originally intended only to defray the neceſſary expences of the inſtitution.

Book cenſors—"The earlieſt inſtance of a book printed with a permiſſion from government is commonly ſuppoſed to occur in the year 1480." The book was printed at Heidleberg, entituled, "*Noſce te ipſum*," and accompanied with ſeveral ſolemn atteſtations in its favour; but the Profeſſor has diſcovered two books printed in Cologne a year ſooner, with the imprimatur of the public cenſor.

"Many centuries, however, before the invention of printing, books were forbidden by different governments, and even condemned to the flames. A variety of proofs can be produced that this was the caſe among both the ancient Greeks and Romans. At Athens the works of Protagoras were prohibited, and all the copies of them which could be collected were burnt by the public crier. At Rome the writings of Numa, which had been found in his grave, were, by order of the ſenate, condemned to the fire, becauſe they were contrary to the religion which he had introduced. As the populace at Rome were, in times of public calamity, more addicted to ſuperſtition than ſeemed proper to the government, an order was iſſued that all ſuperſtitious and aſtrological books ſhould be delivered into the hands of the praetor. This order was often repeated; and the Emperor Auguſtus cauſed more than twenty thouſand of theſe books to be burned at one time. Under the ſame Emperor the ſatirical works of Labienus were condemned to the fire, which was the firſt inſtance of this nature; and it is related as ſomething ſingular, that, a few years after, the writings of the perſon who had been the cauſe of the order for that purpoſe ſhared the ſame fate.—The burning of theſe works having induced Caſſius Severus to ſay, in a jeering manner, that it would be neceſſary to burn him alive, as he had got by heart the writings of his friend Labienus, this expreſſion gave riſe to a law of Auguſtus againſt abuſive writings. When Clementius Cordus, in his hiſtory, called C. Caſſius the laſt of the Romans, the ſenate, in order to flatter Tiberius, cauſed the book to be burnt; but a number of copies were ſaved by being concealed. Antiochus Epiphanes cauſed the books of the Jews to be burnt; and in the firſt centuries of our æra the books of the Chriſtians were treated with equal ſeverity, of which Arnobius bitterly complains. We are told by Euſebius, that Diocletian cauſed the ſacred ſcriptures to be burnt. After the ſpreading of the Chriſtian religion, the clergy exerciſed againſt books that were either unfavourable or diſagreeable to them, the ſame ſeverity which they had cenſured in the heathens as fooliſh and prejudicial to their own cauſe. Thus were the writings of Arius condemned to the flames at the council of Nice; and Conſtantine threatened with the puniſhment of death thoſe who ſhould conceal them. The clergy aſſembled at the council of Epheſus requeſted the Emperor Theodoſius II. to cauſe the works of Neſtorius to be burnt; and this deſire was complied with. The writings of Eutyches ſhared the like fate at the council of Chalcedon; and it would not be difficult to collect inſtances of the ſame kind from each of the following centuries."

(*To be continued.*)

Brooks' Obſervations on the Manners and Cuſtoms of Italy, &c.

TO celebrate the virtues of *opium*, and to tell us that the writer poſſeſſes ſome of the extract which is unadulterated, are apparently the chief ends of

this publication. Among the various qualifications of this drug, that which more immediately attracted our attention was its alleged power of increasing population.

"A German traveller through Turkey," (faid a Turkiſh gentleman to our author) "in a late publication, has abſurdly declared that opium is inimical to population. He could not ſurely have been much acquainted with genteel families, or he would have known that opium is adminiſtered to favourite wives if they ſhould not prove pregnant. Even in my own family, and thoſe of my numerous relations, there are a great number of inſtances, where I have preſcribed a preparation of opium in like caſes, which ſcarcely ever failed of the much wiſhed-for effect. I will point out to you the method of treatment, and the quantity of the medicine neceſſary, according to each female conſtitution, for aſſiſting population. In this caſe opium ought to be eſteemed as a divine drug."

Proceedings of the Aſſociation for promoting the Diſcovery of the Interior Parts of Africa; containing an Abſtract of Mr Park's Account of his Travels and Diſcoveries, abridged from his own Minutes by Pryan Edwards, Eſq; Alſo Geographical Illuſtrations of Mr Park's Journey, and of North Africa, at large, by Major Rennell. 4to. Printed for the Aſſociation by Balmer. Not ſold.

THE return of Mr Park, after having been abſent from his native country during two years and ſeven months, could not fail to excite the curioſity of the gentlemen of the African Aſſociation, and that of the public at large, reſpecting the principal diſcoveries of this moſt intelligent and intrepid, as well as moſt ſucceſsful, of the miſſionaries that have been ſent to explore the Libyan deſerts. He is himſelf preparing a detail of his progreſs and diſcoveries, of the caſualties that befel him, and of the obſervations which occurred to him, in the courſe of his journey:—but the neceſſary collation and arrangement of his materials muſt be a work of conſiderable time; and it was thought adviſeable that the epitome now on our table ſhould be laid before the ſubſcribers for inſpection, while the larger publication is preparing. This epitome or abſtract is drawn up by Mr Edwards, (the Secretary) with that vigour of ſtyle which is ſo conſpicuous in his Hiſtory of the Weſt Indies; and it is followed by Major Rennell's Geographical Illuſtrations, accompanied with a large map, ſhewing the progreſs of diſcovery and improvement in the geography of North Africa. There is alſo a map of Mr Park's route, and a chart of the lines of magnetic variation in the ſeas around Africa.

The diſcoveries of Mr Park give a new face to the phyſical geography of Weſtern Africa. They aſcertain the ſources of the Gambia, the Senegal, and the Niger; and prove, by the courſes of theſe great rivers, that a belt of mountains running from weſt to eaſt, occupies the parallels between 10 and 11 deg. of N. lat. and at leaſt between the 2d and 10th deg. of W. long. from Greenwich. The higheſt part of this chain of mountains is ſituated between the 6th and 10th deg. of W. long. ſince within this ſpace are found the ſources of the Gambia and the Senegal, which run to the N. W. and alſo the ſource of the Joliba, or Niger, which runs to the N. E. The head of the principal branch of the Senegal is 80 geographical miles to the W. of the Niger, and the head of the Gambia is 100 W. of the Senegal.

Mr Park firſt diſcovered the Niger at the town of Sego, ſituated near the 14th deg. of N. lat. and 2½ deg. W. long. from Greenwich; and therefore above 14 deg. from the weſtern coaſt of Africa, from whence he began his travels; which were continued from Sego to Silla, 70 miles in the direction of N. E. along the banks of the river.

The vaſt continent which he had traverſed, Mr P. found every where to be divided into petty ſtates, inhabited by negroes or by Moors; the former kind and hoſpitable; the latter the moſt perfidious of the human race, combining in their character the blind ſuperſtition of the African negro with the ſavage treachery of the Arab, and all of them taught to regard the Chriſtian name with inconceivable abhorrence, and to conſider it nearly as lawful to murder an European as it would be to kill a dog. By theſe Moors Mr P. was kept in mercileſs and inſulting durance

up

upwards of two months, at Benown, ſituated in 15 deg. N. lat. and 7 W. long.

Finding that it was in contemplation to deprive him of life, or put out his eyes, he determined, rather than remain longer among ſuch monſters, whoſe tendereſt mercies were cruelty, to riſk periſhing in the woods by hunger, or the fury of the wild beaſts. He fortunately procured, at his departure, his horſe and his pocket compaſs; which laſt he had, during his confinement, concealed in the ſand. He rode forwards, without ſtopping, the whole of the firſt day. His horſe grew tired, and he experienced the torments of thirſt. Whenever he came to a tree, he climbed it, in hopes of diſcovering a watering place; he chewed the leaves, but found them all bitter. Towards the evening of the ſecond day he muſt inevitably have periſhed, had he not lighted upon a few ſcattered huts of Foulah ſhepherds. Perceiving an aged negro woman among them, who gazed on him, he tendered her his handkerchief, and requeſted in exchange a little corn.—She kindly invited him into her hut, and produced a large wooden bowl of koſcous, or boiled corn, procuring him at the ſame time corn and water for his horſe.

In this manner obtaining eleemoſynary ſupport from the moſt wretched of human beings, he wandered for the ſpace of 15 days, directing his courſe nearly E. S. E. in the accompliſhment of his miſſion. At length, in the morning of the 16th day, having been joined by ſome Mandingo negroes who were travelling to Sego, he had the inexpreſſible ſatisfaction to behold the great object of his wiſhes—the long-ſought majeſtic Niger, glittering to the morning ſun, as broad as the Thames at Weſtminſter, flowing with ſlow majeſty from weſt to eaſt, through the middle of a very extenſive town, which his fellow travellers told him was Sego, the capital of the great kingdom of Bambara.

His emotions were exquiſite: and it were unjuſt not to give them in his own words—"I haſtened to the brink of the river, and having drank of the water, lifted up my fervent thanks in prayer to the great ruler of all things, having thus far crowned my endeavours with ſucceſs."

The houſes in Sego are of clay, with flat roofs; many of them two ſtories high, and white waſhed. Mooriſh moſques are ſeen in every quarter of the city, which contains about 30,000 inhabitants. The boats on the river are numerous, and the ſurrounding country well cultivated. Sego is the reſidence of Manſong, king of Bambara, a negro; who, fearful of the malignant cruelty of the Mooriſh inhabitants towards a Chriſtian ſtranger, ſent to deſire Mr Park to quit his dominions, giving him 5000 cowries to defray the expences of his journey. An hundred of theſe cowries or ſhells will maintain a man and his horſe 24 hours in Bambara.

After leaving Sego, the firſt town of note at which Mr P. arrived, in the direction of N. E. was Kabba, ſituated in the midſt of a beautiful and highly cultivated country. It was the ſeaſon of the Shea harveſt, which conſiſts in gathering the fruit producing the tree-butter. The tree itſelf reſembles the American oak; and the nut, from the kernel of which the butter is prepared, reſembles a Spaniſh olive. The butter, obtained by ſimply boiling this kernel in water, is whiter, firmer, and has a finer flavour than any that can be made from cows milk, and has alſo the advantage of keeping without ſalt.

Mr P. proceeded two days journey to Silla, and intended from thence to have advanced to Jenne, Tombucto, and Houſa, the principal cities on the Niger; but was deterred by the information that the two firſt places were wholly under the influence of the Moors. In returning homeward, Mr P. followed the banks of the Niger, and traced back that great river nearly to its ſource. During the courſe of this peregrination, he encountered the tropical rains in all their violence; and was chiefly indebted for his ſupport to the Doody, or chief man in each place, one part of whoſe duty it is to provide for the neceſſitous traveller. To ſuffer the king's ſtranger to depart hungry, (ſuch is the phraſe) is an offence of a very heinous nature. The generoſity of the negroes often made them refuſe cowries in payment, but their ſuperſtition made them earneſt after *ſaphies* or charms. Theſe *ſaphies* are ſcraps of paper, with a ſentence of the Koran, ſold by the Moors to the poor negroes;

who, being furnished with this merchandize, no longer dread the lurking serpent or the prowling tyger. They observed, however, "that if a Moor's sophie is good, a white man's must need be better." Mr P. indulged this fancy, and sometimes gave them the Lord's Prayer. His pen was a reed; charcoal and gum water supplied him with ink; a thin board served the purpose of paper. At Kamalia, which is 300 miles from any friendly country on the Gambia, Mr P. was detained one month by a dangerous fever, and five months more, waiting for the first caravan of slaves, the company of which was necessary to his journey through the desart. The chief director of the caravan resided at Kamalia: to him our traveller applied; and, for the value of one slave, to be paid on his safe arrival at the Gambia, this worthy negroe undertook to conduct him safe back to Pisania, and also offered him the accommodation of his house until the time of the caravan's departure. During the long and unexpected delay of six months, not a murmur escaped the lips of Karfa (this was the negro's name) or those of any of his wives, at the trouble and expence which their inmate brought upon them. To the tender solicitude, the cheerful assiduity, and flowing hospitality of these poor Pagans, Mr P. declares himself indebted for his safe return home, and the preservation of his life.

In April 1797, the caravan being completed, and our traveller's health re-established, he set out from Kamalia in company with seventy persons, under the direction of Karfa. In nine days they came to Maana, bordering on the branch of the Senegal. In ten days more they reached the small but fertile state of Dentilla, and crossed in their journey some of the streams that contribute to the great river of the Gambia. On the 4th of June they fell in with that river two days journey above the falls of Baraconda. On the 10th of June, Mr P. to his infinite satisfaction, entered the hospitable mansion of Dr Laidley, from which he had set out 18 months before. On the 15th, he embarked in a slave ship bound to America; which being driven by stress of weather into Antigua, Mr P. took his passage from thence to London, where he arrived on the 29th of December 1797.

In his extensive peregrinations, one of the greatest curiosities he met with is the Lotus, a plant of ancient renown, rather a thorny shrub than a tree, abounding in all the countries he traversed, but flourishing most in a sandy soil. Its fruit is a small farinaceous berry, which being pounded, and dried in the sun, is made into excellent cakes, resembling in colour and flavour the sweetest gingerbread. A liquor also is prepared from it, deliciously sweet; the same, perhaps, which is fabled to have produced extraordinary effects on the companions of Ulysses.

A new and important circumstance brought to light by Mr Park, is, that the Moors, those merciless bigots, whose territories extend in a narrow belt from the mouth of the Senegal to the confines of Abyssinia, do not, as has been hitherto universally believed, trust solely to the sword for the propagation of their tenets. They have introduced among the Pagans of Africa a system of proselytism much more efficacious and extensive. By establishing schools wherever it is practicable, in which the negro children are taught to read, and instructed in the tenets of the Koran, they fix a bias on the minds of their disciples, which no accidents in life can ever afterwards remove.

Mr Park saw many of these schools in his progress, and could not but lament that none of the European Governments (Sierra Leone being a private concern) have introduced a similar system among these poor people, for inculcating the doctrines of Christianity; a measure which, in his opinion, many circumstances concur to render practicable. *Month. Mag.*

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POETRY.

ENNUI.

WRITTEN IN 1760*.

HIS race September has not run,
And the worſt weather is begun;
How forcibly the peltting rain
Belabours every rattling pane,
While, thro' the parlour-door, the wind
Howls, as if devils were behind.

I need not think, my heart to cheer
With flatt'ring hopes, the ſky will clear;
'Tis after twelve, and very plain,
His *Highneſs* won't be ſoon *ſerene*;
And therefore, 'tis beyond a doubt,
I, like the Starling, can't get out†;
Put, by the parlour fire muſt fret,
And, while content the wind and wet,
Cry, O! my country! in a pet:
Or, like the mariner diſtreſs'd,
Againſt the hurricane proteſt,
Becauſe this rain completely rots,
My long-endanger'd wheat and oats:
As for my ſecond crop of clover,
All, long ago, with it is over.
Inventive Fancy! kindly ſay,
How ſhall I paſs this tedious day?
Read—for a week from morn to night
I've read, till I have hurt my ſight.

'Tis ſtrange, that neighbours viſit rather
In pleaſant, than in ſtormy weather:
I muſt acknowledge, that ſuch courſe is
Good for potitions and for horſes;
But certainly, 'tis not a meaſure
Conducive to the maſter's pleaſure.

They tell you—Come, the day is fine,
Let's go to ſuch a houſe and dine;
Although the fineneſs of the day
A motive be to ſtay away.
But when the clouds obſcur'd the ſun,
When winds in wild diſorder run,
Why, what the deuce is to be done?
But play at cards, backgammon, chefs,
Until the boiſt'rous blaſter paſs.

Indeed, among my neighbours all,
I don't expect a ſoul to call;
For, till the weather chuſe to vary,
I know I ſhall be ſolitary,
Good Heavens! what will deliver me
From the torn-cator, *Ennui!*
The French expreſſion you'll excuſe,
It, from neceſſity, I uſe:
From it the Engliſh feel more pain
Than any other race of men;
It haunts inceſſantly their thoughts,
Nay, ſometimes make them cut their throats;
And yet the language can't afford,
T'expreſs the ſentiment, a word.

Man, 'twas the purpoſe of your birth
To make a buſtle on the earth;

For

* This, and the two following poems, are given as a ſpecimen from Lord Dreghorn's Works.

† See the Sentimental Journey.

For dozing indolence your kind
By nature's God was not design'd,
Hence your activity of mind,
Which, soon as unemploy'd, you see,
Becomes a prey to Ennui.

I reckon, to beguile the time,
My best expedient is to rhyme;
Since it is no uncommon thing
For angry folks to try to sing.

Sweet muse! whose ever cheerful lay
Has often chas'd the spleen away,
Hush'd the disturbing voice of care,
And sooth'd vexation and despair;
'Twas once my happiness to rove
With thee in the sequester'd grove,
Or, stretch'd the riv'let's bank along,
Intrapt'd listen to thy song;
Thee I invoke, deliver me,
From the tormentor, Ennui.

"The zephyrs, gentle breezes, fled,
"The trees their wither'd honours shed,
"Chill winter now begins to frown,
"'Tis time that you were back to town."

I go, I go—but though unkind
The sun has been, and rude the wind,
Though big with over-rattling show'rs
The firmament at present low'rs,
Yet with slow step, and aching heart,
From my sweet villa I depart.
Study, not wedded to his book,
Ease, saunt'ring by the babbling brook,
Health, deck'd in ev'ry native grace,
Though exercise has tann'd her face,
Inhabits this delightful place.
Polluted love, debauch'd excess,
Proud luxury, pale wretchedness,
You smoke-clad Capital distress.

Trees! though your naked boughs I see,
Won't any longer shelter me;
Brooks! though, increas'd beyond all bounds,
You ravage the adjacent grounds;
Still pleas'd I your appearance view,
And bid you all in tears adieu.
Six months I shall from you be torn,
Perhaps I never may return.

Th' assaults of Death I've long withstood,
This winter he may make them good;
Yet not ev'n his resistless might
Shall us forever disunite.

'Tis long since I took care to mark,
A fav'rite corner in the park,
Where, if possess'd of it, I die,
My bones I am resolv'd shall lye.
There will I slumber time away
'Til rous'd at the tremendous day:
Or, if a not unfeeling state
Is to the dead allowed by fate,
Oft, at the silent close of even',
I'll trip it o'er the flow'ry green;
Glide thro' the avenue, and scud
Along the margin of the flood.
No servant old, or man, or beast,
From my approach shall shrink the least;
To make them satisfied I strive,
'Tis my delight to see them thrive;
Hence, if they meet my friendly shade,
They'll be surpriz'd, but not afraid.

Mistaken mortal! why complain
In such a sad and solemn strain?
Embrace with joy Vicissitude,
It constitutes your greatest good,
And, trust the muse, variety
Is the sole cure for Ennui.

ON JOHNSON'S DICTIONARY.

IN love with a pedantic jargon,
Our poets, now a-days, are far gone;
Hence he alone can read their songs
To whom the gift of tongues belongs;
Or who, to make him understand,
Keeps Johnson's lexicon at hand.
Which an improper name has got,
He should have dubb'd it *Polyglot*.

Be warn'd, young poet, and take heed
That Johnson you with caution read;
Always attentively distinguish
The Greek and Latin words from English;
And never use such, as 'tis wise
Not to attempt to nat'ralize.
Suffice this trifling specimen
To make the admonition plain:

Little of *anthropopathy** has he
That in yon *fulgid* curricle reclines
Alone, while I, *depauperated* bard!
The streets *pedestrious* scour; why with *blunt* voice
Bids he me not his *recitation* share?
Alas! he fears my *lacerated* coat,
And visage pale, with *frigorific* want,
Would bring *dedecoration* on his chair.

Me miserable! that th'Aonian hill
Is not *auriferous*, nor fit to bear
The *farinaceous* food, support of bards,
Carnivorous but seldom; that the soil
Which Hippocrene *lambicates*, nothing yields,
But *sterile* laurels, and aquatics sour.
To *dulcify* th' *abjunctived* cup
Of life, receiv'd from thy *averted* hand,
Shall I have nothing more? to *lenify*
Thy heart indurate shall poetic woe
And philtrive *ejulation* nought avail?

Riches *deprecate* I never did,
Ev'n when in mood most *optative* a farm,
Little, but *arborous*, was all I ask'd.
I, when a ruffic, would my *bluntat* calves
Well pleas'd *alitrate*, and delighted tend
My *gemellip'rous* sheep, nor scorn to rear

* This, and all other hard words that follow, are to be found in the Dictionary.

The

The ſtrutting turkey, and the ſtrepent gooſe,
Then to *dendrology* my thoughts I'd turn;
A fav'rite care ſhou'd *horticulture* be,
But moſt of all wou'd *geoponics* pleaſe.

While *ambulation* thoughtleſs I protract
The tir'd ſun *appropinquates* to the ſea,
And now my *arid* throat and *latrant* guts
Vociferare for ſupper; but what houſe
To get it in gives *dubitation* ſad.
O! for a *turgid* bottle of ſtrong beer,
Mature for *imbibition*; and O! for—
(Dear object of *biation!*) mutton pye*.

AN EPISTLE TO THE REV. DR THOS. BLACKLOCK.

WITH

SOME ADDITIONAL STANZAS TO A SONG MADE BY THE DOCTOR TO HIS WIFE.

'THO' long determin'd, Doctor, to refuſe
All converſation with the once lov'd muſe,
Reſolv'd to lead a dull, proſaic life,
To houſehold cares attentive, and your wife,
Say, will your ear a ſhort attention lend
To ſome few rival ſtanzas that I tend,
Once half a poet, wholly ſtill your friend?
It will, nay more, you'll kindle at the ſong,
Paſt pleaſures recollect, and for a while be young:
Poetic fury ſtill lurks in your frame,
And latent, not extinguiſh'd, is the flame.
So the once vig'rous, now diſabl'd ſteed,
Diſmiſs'd at eaſe to paſture in the mead;
If he but hear the horn or trumpet ſound,
He neighs, he paws, he prances o'er the ground:
Awkwardly active, impotently keen,
He would attempt to be what he has been.

Such is your caſe, and ſuch, alas! is mine,
Proteſs'd apoſtate from Apollo's ſhrine:
My inclination Law, and care oppoſe,
And, if not fee'd, forbid me to compoſe:
But, touch'd with guineas, at their ſtern command,
Huge volumes come from my reluctant hand;
I bawl, I ſweat, to prove that right is wrong,
And play the trumpet daily with my tongue.

Yet I impatient of the irkſome toil,
Make my elopement oft from *dareſs vile*:
Then to the country eagerly repair,
And breathe, in raptures, unpolluted air;
Frequent the ſtream that pours my fields along,
And on its banks adore the powers of ſong,
Or elſe indulge, reclining on a tree,
The waking dream, or pleaſing reverie.
While thus entranc'd, I hear, or ſeem to hear,
Wild muſic floating in th' enchanted air;
See airy forms with meaſur'd pace advance,
And, friſking, mingle in the giddy dance.
But ſoon, too ſoon, detected my retreat,
And I am ſummon'd to my former ſeat;
Tho' much inclin'd, I can't prolong my ſtay,
Sad my repentence ſhould I diſobey.

Yet not ſo grievous or your lot, or mine,
As that we ſhould inceſſantly repine.
'Tis true, we're torn from the harmonious maid,
To whom our youth its firſt devotions paid.
But had we ſtill continued her to woo,
Should we have been as happy as we're now?
Had I ſtill haunted the Parnaſſian rills?
Could I have liv'd ſo near to Pentland hills?
And did you ſtill to Clio pay your vows,
You would not, truſt me, keep ſo good a houſe.

Let us be happy rather, that, in time,
We left the captivating love of rhyme;
And from the muſe, by whom ſo near undone,
As from a Siren or a Circe run;
Seek Love's fair ſovereign, and the God of Wine,
Who merit worſhip, better than the Nine;
By thoſe, while living, we are happy made,
Theſe only puff us after we are dead.

* On this burleſque piece being ſhewn Dr Johnſon, when in Edinburgh, along with many other of the ſame kind, he expreſſed himſelf thus, according to his biographer Mr Boſwell, "This (ſaid he) is the beſt. But I could caricature my own ſtyle much better myſelf." Johnſon's Life, 8vo. edit. vol. ii. p. 230.

CUPID,

A PATIENT, TO DR TAYLOR, THE CELEBRATED OCCULIST.

GREAT Sir, a love-ſick ſwain applies
To your unerring art;
By op'ning a blind ſtripling's eyes,
You'll heal an aching heart.

If at your chambers he appears,
Him, by theſe marks, you'll know;
His arrows on the left he bears,
And on the right, his bow.

Give entrance to the wicked elf,
Tho' he pretend he's poor,
Many a one, beſides myſelf,
Will club to pay his cure.

But, as he is a naughty boy,
You muſt take ſpecial care,
Your inſtruments, ere you employ,
To make him vow and ſwear,

By Cytherea's charming face,
Her chariot, and her doves;
Her zone too, and her looking glaſs,
And all the little loves;

That if the bleſſings of the ſight
On him your hands beſtow,
Whene'er he does enjoy the light
He'll archery forego.

Aſide his bow and arrows laid,
His quiver and his darts,
He'll follow ſome more lawful trade,
Than that of wounding hearts.

TO AUTUMN.

BENDING with age, his ſcatter'd locks embrown'd
In jovial laughter mid his reaper train,
Mark mellow Autumn, from yon ſunny ground
Beck'ning the loves and graces to the plain.
How his glad looks the ſmiling fields adorn,
Round Bacchus brow he twines the purple vine,
Profuſely fills mild plenty's ſpacious horn,
And bids dejected care no more repine.
Hail, generous Autumn! nature's guardian kind,
Providing parent of her joyleſs hours,
When Winter, ruthleſs hag, who limps behind,
Comes forth to deſolate her fruitful bowers;
By thee protected, ſhall ſhe dwell in peace,
Till laughing Spring reſumes her "reign of eaſe."

REBELLION IN IRELAND.

REPORT from the COMMITTEE of SECRECY of the HOUSE of LORDS of IRELAND.

(CONCLUDED FROM PAGE 633.)

YOUR Committee having thus detailed the ſyſtem of treaſon and rebellion eſtabliſhed within this kingdom, which has been ſo acknowledged by ſome of the moſt active and confidential members of the Iriſh Revolutionary Directory, will now proceed to open to your Lordſhips their dark and deſperate deſigns, which have been confeſſed by them, of betraying their country to a rapacious and mercileſs foreign enemy.

It appears to your Committee, that early in the year 1796, a propoſition was made from the Executive Directory of the French republic, by Theobald Wolfe Tone, late a barriſter of this country, who abſconded ſhortly after the conviction of a man of the name of Jackſon, for treaſon, in the year 1794, to the Executive Directory of the Iriſh Union, that a French army ſhould be ſent to Ireland to aſſiſt the republicans of this country in ſubverting the monarchy, and ſeparating Ireland from the Britiſh Crown. The aforeſaid Meſſrs Arthur O'Connor, Thomas Addis Emmett, William M'Nevin, and Oliver Bond, all of whom have been members of the Iriſh Republican Directory, have depoſed to your Committee, that this was the firſt communication within their knowledge which took place between the Iriſh and the French Directories, and that the propoſition was originally moved from France; your Committee, however, are of opinion, that the communication thus made to the Iriſh Directory through Mr Tone, muſt have taken place in conſequence of an application originating with ſome members of the Iriſh Union, inaſmuch as it appears by the report of the Secret Committee of this Houſe, made in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, that a meſſenger had been diſpatched by the ſociety of United Iriſhmen to the Executive Directory of the French republic, upon a treaſonable miſſion, between the month of June 1795 and the month of January 1797, at which time the meſſenger ſo ſent had returned to Ireland; and your Committee have ſtrong reaſon to believe, that Edward John Lewins, who now is and has been for a conſiderable time the accredited reſident ambaſſador of the Iriſh rebellious Union to the French republic, was the perſon thus diſpatched in the ſummer of 1795. It appears to your Committee, that the propoſition ſo made by the French Directory, of aſſiſtance to the rebels of this kingdom, was taken into conſideration by the Executive Directory of the Iriſh Union immediately after it was communicated to them; that they did agree to accept the proffered aſſiſtance, and that their determination was made known to the Directory of the French re-

republic by a ſpecial meſſenger—and your Committee have ſtrong reaſon to believe, that the invaſion of this kingdom which was afterwards attempted, was fully arranged at an interview which took place in Switzerland in the ſummer of 1796, near the French frontier, between Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the aforeſaid Mr Arthur O'Connor, and General Hoche.—It appears to your Committee, that in the months of October or November 1796, the hoſtile armament which ſoon after appeared in Bantry Bay, was announced to the Iriſh Directory by a ſpecial meſſenger diſpatched from France, who was alſo inſtructed to inquire into the ſtate of preparation in which this country ſtood, which armament was then ſtated to the Iriſh Directory to conſiſt of 15,000 troops, together with a conſiderable quantity of arms and ammunition, intended for the uſe of the Iriſh republican Union.—In a few days after the departure of the meſſenger who had been thus ſent to announce the ſpeedy arrival of this armament on the coaſts of this kingdom, it appears to your Committee, that a letter from France was received by the Iriſh Directory, which was conſidered by them as authentic, ſtating that the projected deſcent was poſtponed for ſome months; and to this circumſtance it has been fairly acknowledged to your Committee, by one of the Iriſh Directory, that this country was indebted for the tranquillity that prevailed when the French appeared upon the coaſt. He has confeſſed that theſe contradictory communications threw the Iriſh Directory off their guard, in conſequence of which they omitted to prepare the people for the reception of the enemy. He has confeſſed that the people were loyal, becauſe they were left to themſelves. It appears to your Committee, that after the attempt to invade this kingdom in December 1796 had failed, the Iriſh Directory renewed their ſolicitations to France for aſſiſtance, and it was determined by them to eſtabliſh a regular communication and correſpondence with the Directory of France, by a reſident accredited Iriſh miniſter at Paris. Accordingly it appears to your Committee, that in April 1797, Edward John Lewins of this city, attorney at law, was diſpatched from hence, under the aſſumed name of Thompſon, to act as the miniſter of the Iriſh republican Directory at Paris. That he went by the way of Hamburgh, where he obtained a letter of credence from the French miniſter to General Hoche, with whom he had a conference at Frankfort, from whence he proceeded to Paris, where he has continued to reſide from that time as the miniſter of the Executive Directory of the Republic of Ireland. It appears to your Committee, that in June 1797, a ſecond meſſenger, Dr William James M'Nevin, was diſpatched by the ſame Directory to Paris, with more preciſe inſtructions than they were enabled to give to Lewins; and that M'Nevin alſo took Hamburgh in his way, where, finding ſome difficulty in obtaining a paſſport from Rheynhart the French miniſter, to enable him to go to Paris, he preſented a memoir in writing to that miniſter, containing the ſubſtance of his inſtructions from his employers, to be tranſmitted to the Directory of the French republic.—M'Nevin has ſtated to your Committee the principal points of this memoir, in which it was recommended particularly to the Directory of the French republic, on their next attack upon this kingdom, rather to make a landing at Oyſterhaven than at Bantry, as the reduction of the city of Cork would be thereby conſiderably facilitated—and he has ſtated, that it alſo contained every ſpecies of information which occurred to the Iriſh Directory as uſeful to the enemy in their projected invaſion of this kingdom, the particulars of which your Committee forbear further to detail, as they have annexed the ſaid M'Nevin's confeſſion made to them, by way of appendix to this report.—It appears to your Committee, that the ſaid M'Nevin having obtained a paſſport from the French miniſter at Hamburgh, ſoon after the delivery of his memoir to him, proceeded directly to Paris, where he had ſeveral conferences with ſome of the miniſters of the French republic, in which he preſſed ſtrongly upon them the advantages of a ſecond armament againſt this kingdom, in which an additional ſupply of arms was repreſented as neceſſary, from the ſeizure which had been made, by order of Government, of arms which had been collected for rebellion in the northern provinces; and the expences of this armament,

ment, as well as of that which had already failed, he undertook, for the Irish Directory, should be defrayed on the establishment of a republic in Ireland.

And in these conferences it appears to your Committee, that it was strongly impressed upon the French Directory, to make the separation of Ireland from the kingdom of Great Britain an indispensable condition of any treaty of peace which might be concluded in consequence of the negotiation which then depended at Lisle. The better to impress his arguments, a second written memoir was presented by the said M'Nevin, enforcing, as strongly as he could, every thing which he had heretofore urged to encourage the invasion of this kingdom by a French force, and to induce the Directory of the French republic to continue the war with Great Britain, until Ireland should be separated from the British crown: And it appears to your Committee, that M'Nevin was further instructed to negotiate a loan of half a million in France or Spain for the Irish Directory, on the security of the revolution which they meditated, but that in this object of his mission they failed altogether. It appears to your Committee, that immediately after the negotiation at Lisle was broken off, information of it was sent from France to the Irish Directory, with assurances that the French would never abandon the cause of the Irish Union, nor make peace with Great Britain, until the separation of Ireland from the British crown was effected; and with fresh assurances of a speedy invasion, which have frequently been renewed since that period. It appears to your Committee, that the said M'Nevin returned to this kingdom in October 1797, when he made his report to the Irish Directory of the result of his mission, and that they might rely with confidence on the promised succours from France: And it has also appeared to your Committee, that, in July or August 1797, the Irish Directory received a dispatch from their minister at Paris, announcing the Dutch armament in the Texel intended against this kingdom, which was baffled and discomfited by the ever memorable and persevering valour of the British fleet commanded by Lord Duncan. It appears to your Committee, that three several dispatches have been received by the Irish Directory from their minister at Paris since October 1797; the two first contained a renewal, generally, of the former assurances of friendship and support given by the Directory of the French republic; the last announced that the projected invasion of Ireland would be made in the month of April 1798. And it appears to your Committee, that a dispatch for the Directory of the French republic, earnestly pressing for the promised succours, was made up by the Irish Directory, late in December 1797, or early in January 1798, which one of them undertook to have conveyed to France; but that the attempt failed.—It has been stated to your Committee by one of the rebel Directory of Ireland who was privy to this act of treason, that the dispatch was not to be sent through Great Britain; but he did not explain to your Committee any reason on which this assertion was founded, nor any other route by which the messenger was to make his way to France. The several persons aforesaid, who have so confessed themselves to have been members of the Executive Revolutionary Directory of the Irish rebels, and acknowledged their traitorous correspondence and connection with the Directory of the French republic, have endeavoured to palliate this branch of their treason by ascribing it, first to their disapprobation of an act of Parliament passed in the year 1796 to prevent insurrection, next to their disappointment in obtaining a Parliamentary reform, and lastly by representing their disinclination to negotiate with France for a greater force than might enable them to subvert the monarchy and retain the government of this country in their own hands.

The falsehood and absurdity of these pretences are so manifest, that your Committee would have thought it unbecoming to advert to them in their report, if these avowed traitors to their King and country had not in part learned thus to palliate their treason from persons of a very different description in Great Britain and Ireland, who, fatally for the peace of this kingdom, and the security of the British Empire, have, during the progress of this most foul and unnatural rebellion, from utter ignorance and misinformation on the subject, as your Committee must presume, publicly and repeatedly palliated, if

not juſtified, that ſyſtem of treaſon which had well nigh involved this once happy and flouriſhing kingdom in all the miſeries of the French revolution. With reſpect to the inſurrection act, your Committee have only to obſerve, that it paſſed into a law on the 24th of March 1796, and was not put into execution before the 14th of November 1796, on which day the firſt proclamation, which iſſued under the proviſions of it, bears date, and that the introduction of it into the Houſe of Commons was long ſubſequent to the period when it appears that the connection and correſpondence of the Iriſh Union with the Directory of the French republic firſt commenced; and that it was enacted in conſequence of a ſyſtem of midnight murder, robbery, and outrage, which began in 1792, and was ſo matured in 1796, under the influence and direction of the Iriſh Union, as nearly to depopulate a very conſiderable diſtrict in two of the provinces, of every loyal and peaceable inhabitant of it. With reſpect to Parliamentary reform, your Committee have to obſerve, that it was diſtinctly acknowledged by the perſons who, in their own phraſe, have taken upon them to think for the people, that no reform of Parliament will ſatisfy them which does not neceſſarily involve in it the ſubverſion of all eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhments, Proteſtant or Popiſh, and the gradual ſeparation of this kingdom from the Britiſh crown; and that no plan of reform will ſatisfy them ſhort of an Houſe of Commons purely democratic.—It was further alledged by the ſeveral perſons who ſo acknowledged their traitorous connection with France, that the immediate cauſe of their eſtabliſhing a reſident agent at Paris, was the rejection of a plan of reform which was propoſed in 1797 in the Houſe of Commons, which plan they ſaid would have ſatisfied the people. But the palpable falſehood of this aſſertion appears by the journals of the Houſe of Commons; for theſe perſons have all confeſſed that their reſident agent was diſpatched by them to Paris in April 1797, with inſtructions to negotiate a treaty with the Directory of France; and the propoſition for Parliamentary reform, to the rejection of which they pretend to aſcribe the miſſion of Lewins, was not made till the 15th of May 1797. As to Catholic emancipation (as it was called) it was admitted by them all to have been a mere pretence from the firſt eſtabliſhment of the Iriſh Union, and that, if they had been enabled to ſucceed in their plan of reform and revolution, it would have involved in it equally the deſtruction of the Proteſtant and Popiſh religion—The ſaid M'Nevin having diſtinctly acknowledged that the intention was to aboliſh all church eſtabliſhment, and not to have any eſtabliſhed religion, and that, for his own part, he would as ſoon eſtabliſh the Mahometan as the Popiſh religion, though he was himſelf a Roman Catholic.—With reſpect to their diſinclination to negotiate for a French force to be ſent into this kingdom, of ſufficient magnitude to conquer it—the idea of ſetting bounds to the ambition and rapacity of that power, if once enabled to eſtabliſh itſelf here, is too abſurd to deſerve any notice; but it appears to your Committee, that the Directory of France have heretofore declined to ſend any force to this country, which will not enable them to dictate ſuch terms to it as they may think fit, although it appears to have been urged to them, on the part of the Iriſh rebels, particularly by Lord Edward Fitzgerald, that the beſt expedient for accompliſhing a revolution here would be, to diſpatch faſt ſailing frigates to the coaſt with ſmall bodies of troops and conſiderable ſupplies of arms and military ſtores, together with officers qualified to diſcipline the Iriſh peaſantry; but from a letter ſuppoſed to be written from Paris by Lewins, the Iriſh agent, to the ſaid Lord Edward Fitzgerald, which he read, ſhortly before his arreſt, to John Cormick, a Colonel in the rebel army of Dublin, it appears that the Directory of France diſapproved of any ſuch plan of carrying their object—the terms of the letter are, "The truſtees have refuſed to advance the 500l. on the ſecurity; they will not make any partial advance till they have the whole ſum ready."

Upon a review of this ſubject, of the evidence which has been collected, and of all thoſe facts of notoriety which have taken place in this kingdom for the laſt eight years, your Committee feel themſelves fully warranted to ſtate, that there has been, during the whole of that period, a ſeditious and treaſon-

able

able faction in this country, whose object has been to subvert the constitution in Church and State, and to separate Ireland from the British crown, by inculcating the principles, and adopting the means which were successfully employed to abolish the religion, extirpate the nobility, and subvert the monarchy of France.

Your Committee here allude to the addresses which were forwarded at an early period, from this faction to the French National Assembly, to their commemorations of French festivals, particularly the 14th of July, to their attempts made to pervert the loyal institution of volunteers to the purposes of rebellion, by reviving it on the system of the French National Guards, to the institution of the original societies of United Irishmen, their various seditious and treasonable publications in favour of the French and the republican system, vilifying and degrading the Government and Parliament of their own country, particularly by representing the House of Commons, as it is constituted, not to be a legitimate branch of the Legislature, that it was in its original formation a violation of the rights of the people, and has continued to be an usurpation on them; to their persevering industry in issuing and circulating these and all other publications at the cheapest rate amongst the lower orders of the people, which could alienate their minds from the duty of allegiance, and inculcate the principles of insubordination, revolt, and irreligion, and to their attempts, in imitation of the French revolutionists, to form a National Convention.

Your Committee further allude to the system of organization which they have already detailed, which appears to them to have been formed by this faction when their open attempts to subvert the constitution were frustrated by the Convention act; and to the secret obligations which they imposed upon their associates, to elude detection and punishment.

Your Committee further allude to the measures which were pursued by the same faction to intimidate the resident gentlemen of the country, by midnight attacks, in order to drive them from their houses, or to enforce their connivance or support, a course which your Committee understand was pursued with fatal success in France; and to the impudent falsehood and calumnies propagated with similar industry by the same faction, and by their partizans, representing the means to which the Government and Parliament were compelled to resort, for the suppression of midnight robbery and murder, and for the discomfiture of rebellion, as the source of these complicated evils.

Your Committee further allude to the insidious address used by the same faction, in turning to their purposes the religious feuds, prejudices, and distinctions of the country, which were revived principally by their wicked machinations; at one time flattering the passions and hopes of the higher order of the Catholics, at the moment in which they meditated their destruction, and at another, stimulating the lower ranks to indiscriminate acts of outrage and vengeance against their loyal fellow subjects.

Your Committee further allude to the plan formed by the same faction, of arraying and regimenting the whole mass of the people, of supplying them with arms and ammunition forced from the loyal, and of establishing in every part of the country manufactories of pikes to be distributed amongst the lowest ranks of the people.

Your Committee further allude to the early disposition which appeared in the leaders of the same faction to correspond with the ruling powers of France, to obtain French assistance in their revolutionary projects, and to the regular system which they afterwards established, for connecting themselves with the Executive Directory of the French republic, wherein they appear to have acted as the ruling power of the country; negotiating treaties and loans of money with foreign states.

Your Committee further allude to the repeated attempts which have been made by the same faction to seduce the King's troops of all descriptions from their allegiance, and their attempts to deter his Majesty's loyal subjects from enrolling themselves in the yeomanry corps; to their plans of insurrection, massacre, and confiscation, which have been clearly proved against some of their leaders, who have been convicted of treason by due course of law, and have been confessed by others of them before your Committee; and above all,

to

to the desperate project of the same faction to corrupt the youth of the country, by introducing their organized system of treason into the University, which attempt was happily frustrated by the timely interposition of the visitors of Trinity College, and by the high spirit of honour and loyalty of the great body of students in that learned seminary.

Your Committee further allude to the various insurrections which were meditated, as well as those which have actually taken place; to the late destructive rebellion, and the present invasion by a French force, which your Committee feel themselves warranted in stating accurately to correspond with the plan of revolutionizing this country, which was recommended by Lord Edward Fitzgerald.

It appears to your Committee, that the Government and Legislature, being sensible of the designs thus meditated against the constitution of this kingdom, felt themselves bound to resist every demand which was made upon them by the same faction, with a view to effect their traitorous purposes; and as it appears from the confession of some of the most leading and notorious traitors engaged in this conspiracy, that what they termed Catholic emancipation and Parliamentary reform were considered as the surest means of accomplishing their rebellious projects, your Committee cannot but applaud the wisdom and discretion of Parliament in withholding their assent to such wild and fatal concessions. If any thing was wanting in proof of their wisdom, it is supplied by a resolution entered into by the rebel Provincial Committees of Ulster and Leinster on the 19th February 1798, the day on which a proposition was made to your Lordships of concession and conciliation to the people, as a probable measure to tranquilize the country. This resolution was agreed to in the same words, and on the same day, 19th February 1798, by two Provincial Committees, one assembled at Armagh, the other at Dublin; it has been authenticated to your Committee, and appears to have been officially reported to the Executive Directory of the Rebellious Union, and is in the following words—"Resolved, that we will pay no attention whatever to any attempt that may be made by either House of Parliament to divert the public mind from the grand object we have in view, as nothing short of the complete emancipation of our country will satisfy us."

On the whole, your Committee attribute the salvation of this kingdom to the vigorous and decisive measures of the Executive Government adopted in March 1797, and pursued from the same period; and to the firmness of Parliament, who, always disposed to promote the welfare and happiness of the people, have evinced a determined resolution never to yield to the artifices of traitors, which is intended only for the subversion of the constitution—But your Committee think it their bounden duty to state to your Lordships, that although it appears to them that the system of treason and rebellion which had been established, is for the present considerably shaken, yet that, having fatally taken deep root in the country, it will require unceasing vigilance and attention, in every department of the state, to guard against the revival of it. Your Committee have to lament deeply the facility with which the lower orders of the people may be seduced from their allegiance, and cannot but represent to your Lordships their decided opinion, that no effort should remain untried, to open their eyes to the evils which they have invariably suffered by yielding to seduction; and to the wicked artifices of that traitorous association which has already involved them in extreme and complicated miseries.

Your Committee have thought it their duty to annex, by way of appendix to this report, the confessions of their treasons made on oath, by some of the most notorious and leading traitors who have been engaged in this conspiracy, and who have thrown themselves on his Majesty's clemency.

And your Committee beg leave also to refer your Lordships to the report of the Committee of Secrecy of the House of Commons, which will be found to contain most interesting and important details upon this subject, all of which are fully illustrated and proved in the appendix annexed to their report.

[Follows the Appendix, which, on account of its great length, cannot be inserted here.]

STATE-

STATEMENT

OF THE WEALTH AND PROPERTY OF GREAT BRITAIN, AND OF THE NATIONAL DEBT AT MIDSUMMER 1798.

(Taken from two London Periodical Publications.)

ALTHOUGH we cannot at preſent aſcertain the principles on which the following calculations were made; yet, as they have been admitted by many of our beſt political writers, they are preſumed to be tolerably correct.

They were drawn up ſome time ago, and conſequently may now be ſuppoſed capable of an addition to moſt of the ſums here ſpecified.*

The annual value of the lands of Great Britain is generally eſtimated at 20 millions. The value of the fee thereof, at 20 years purchaſe, therefore is - - -	L. 400,000,000
The value of the ſtock on the ſaid lands may be eſtimated at five times the yearly value, the ſtock on land being commonly ſo eſtimated - - - - -	100,000,000
The caſh of Great Britain - - -	40,000,000
The tonnage of the ſhipping of the port of London is computed 200,000l. which may be eſtimated about one-fourth of the mercantile ſhipping of the whole iſland, which then amounts to 800,000 tons, which, at 10l. per ton, gives - -	8,000,000
The merchandiſe and goods brought to us for our home and foreign trade, and our conſumption, may be computed at five times the value of the ſhipping, which will be -	40,000,000
The royal navy, without ordnance - -	6,000,000
The value of our home manufactures - -	20,000,000
Our plate, jewels, and rich furniture - -	20,000,000
Total	L. 634,000,000

NATIONAL DEBT.

	Capital.	*Intereſt and Management.*
Three per cent. Stock	L. 337,562,852 0 8¾	L. 10,282,836 15 5
Four per cent. ditto -	45,269,293 11 6	1,831,112 18 5
Five per cent. ditto -	48,280,884 17 3	2,435,770 12 8
Preſent value of the Long Annuities	19,553,173 13 1	1,028,851 15 6
Ditto of the Short Annuities -	3,137,148 8 11	422,881 15 5
Ditto of Life Ann. at 7 years purchaſe	381,223 0 1	54,460 8 7
Ann. on Lives with Survivorſhip 1765	18,000 0 0	540 0 0
Tontine Ann. 1789, at 14 years purchaſe	258,192 18 3½	18,442 7 0½
Preſent value of Exchequer Annuities	464,199 7 7	80,222 13 2
Funded debt - -	454,924,967 17 4¼	16,155,149 11 2½
Unfunded debt, about -	13,500,000 0 0	675,000 0 0
Total	L. 468,424,967 17 4¼	L. 16,830,149 11 2½

The above ſtatement is formed according to the uſual mode of eſtimating the amount of the debt, but it is well known that the capital thus ſtated greatly exceeds the ſum that has been actually borrowed by Government; this ariſes from a practice introduced in the year 1711, of creating a greater debt than the ſum received, or entitling the lenders to a premium payable with the proper debt, and bearing intereſt as if it was money really advanced, which, while there was a probability of repayment at par, was certainly an inducement to the lenders to accept of a leſs rate of intereſt than they would otherwiſe have taken; and as it thus diminiſhed the preſent burthen of new loans, though it greatly increaſed the future incumbrances, it has been frequently adopted by our Chancellors of the Exchequer in their contracts with the money lenders, particularly of late years.

* We are inclined to think, that moſt of theſe particulars have now riſen to double the ſums ſtated.

In the preſent ſtate of the public funds, the evil of this practice may be thought to conſiſt more in appearance than reality, as no one can ſuppoſe that there will ever be a neceſſity of redeeming three per cent. ſtock, of which the far greater part of the debt conſiſts, at par, or even much above the price at which it has been created during the preſent war; if, however, the redemption of the public debts is to be conſidered at all, this mode of contracting them is attended with the loſs of many advantages with reſpect to redemption, which might occur under different circumſtances; nor is its ſubſerviency to the practices of ſtock jobbing one of the leaſt objections to it, though moſt probably the very reaſon that has made the loan-contractors ſo partial to it.

MONTHLY REGISTER.

GAZETTE INTELLIGENCE.

Admiralty Office, Sept. 22.

Copy of a letter from the Right Hon. Admiral Earl St Vincent, K B. to Evan Nepean, Eſq; dated Ville de Paris, before Cadiz, 20th Aug. 1798.

I inclose the repreſentation of a very gallant and obſtinate action, fought by his Majeſty's ſloop L'Eſpoir, of fourteen ſix-pounders, againſt a Ligurian pirate of very ſuperior force, which reflects ſuch luſtre upon his Majeſty's arms, that too much cannot be ſaid in praiſe of it.

The loſs of Mr Solſby, the maſter, is greatly to be lamented, as he was a very promiſing young man.

His Majeſty's ſloop L'Eſpoir, Gibraltar, 10th Auguſt.

My Lord, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordſhip, that having under my charge part of the Oran convoy, on the 7th inſtant, at about five P. M. I diſcovered a large ſhip ſeemingly ſteering to cut off the convoy, or for Malaga, Cape Windmill bearing N. E. by N. four or five leagues. If ſhe proved an enemy, I ſaw the preſervation of the convoy depended upon my oppoſing her; I therefore hauled out from them, and made all ſail to meet her. A little before ſeven P. M. perceiving her to be a man of war, and hove-to to receive me, I hoiſted our colours, that we might know each other, being then within muſket-ſhot; ſhe did not think proper to diſplay hers; but when we came upon her weather-quarter, hailed, which I anſwered. He then ordered me, in a very imperious manner, and in good Engliſh, to "go to leeward of him and ſtrike, or he would ſink me," firing one ſhot into us, and inſtantly after his whole broadſide, which we returned, and continued a very heavy fire of great guns and ſmall arms on both ſides, till, about three quarters paſt ten P. M. when we had the ſatisfaction to hear him call out for quarter, "begging us not to fire any more; he was a Genoeſe." I told him again we were a Britiſh man of war, and ordered him to lower all his ſails and come on board of me, but he paid no further attention, and kept ſhooting up to gain a ſituation to rake us: We brought our broadſide to bear, and, thinking his force too great to be trifled with, gave it to him with its full effect, and he returned it; but on our ſhooting a-head, and tacking to give him the other, he again cried out, "begging us not to fire again, that he was badly wounded, but would obey my orders immediately;" and on his lowering his ſails all firing ceaſed about eleven P. M. The veſſel is called the Liguria, Don Franc De Orſo commander, a Dutch frigate ſold to the Genoeſe, and mounting 12 eighteen-pounders, 4 twelve-pounders, 10 ſix-pounders, 12 long wall pieces, and 4 ſwivels, with 120 men on board, of all nations.

It would give me infinite pleaſure if I could cloſe this, without having to inform your Lordſhip, that in the firſt hour of the action I loſt my Maſter, Mr Solſby; a loſs I felt moſt ſeverely, for he was brave with the greateſt coolneſs, and knew his duty well. I had ſix men wounded, two badly; the Liguria had ſeven killed and fourteen wounded, among them the boatſwain was killed, and the firſt Captain very dangerouſly wounded.

No panegyric of mine can do juſtice to either warrant-officers or men; for the great diſparity between the veſſels

ſhown

shows that, had it not been for their spirited exertions, we must have fallen a sacrifice to these pirates, or whatever else they may be. I have the honour to be, &c. LOFTUS OTWAY BLAND.

Admiral Earl of St Vincent, K. B.

Admiralty Office, October 21.

Lieut. Waterhouse arrived here last night with the duplicate of a dispatch from Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. and K. B. Captain of his Majesty's ship Canada, to Vice-Admiral Kingsmill, of which the following is a copy:

Canada, Lough Swilly, Ireland,
SIR, 16th October 1798.

In pursuance of the orders and instructions I received by the Kangaroo, I proceeded with the Canada, Robust, Foudroyant, and Magnanime, off Achill-Head, and, on the 10th instant, I was joined by his Majesty's ships Melampus and Doris, the latter of which I directed to look out for the enemy off Tory Island and the Rosses; in the evening of the same day the Amelia appeared in the offing, when Captain Herbert informed me he had parted with the Ethalion, Anson, and Sylph, who, with great attention, had continued to observe the French squadron since their sailing on the 17th ult.

In the morning of the 11th, however, these two ships also fell in with us, and at noon the enemy were discovered in the N. W. quarter, consisting of one ship of 80 guns, eight frigates, a schooner, and a brig. I immediately made the signal for a general chace, and to form in succession as each ship arrived up with the enemy, who, from their great distance to windward, and a hollow sea, it was impossible to come up with before the 12th.

The chase was continued in very bad and boisterous weather all day of the 11th, and the following night, when at half past five A. M. they were seen at a little distance to windward, the line-of-battle ship having lost her main top mast.

The enemy bore down and formed their line in close order on the starboard tack, and from the length of the chace, and our ships being spread, it was impossible to close with them before seven A. M. when I made the Robust's signal to lead, which was obeyed with much alacrity, and the rest of the ships to form in succession in the rear of the van.

The action commenced at twenty minutes past seven o'clock, A. M. the Rosses bearing S. S. W. five leagues, and at eleven, the Hoche, after a gallant defence, struck; and the frigates made sail from us: The signal to pursue the enemy was made immediately, and in five hours afterwards three of the frigates hauled down their colours also; but they, as well as the Hoche, were obstinately defended, all of them being heavy frigates, and, as well as the ship of the line, entirely new; full of troops and stores, with every necessary for the establishment of their views and plans in Ireland.

I am happy to say, that the efforts and conduct of every officer and man in the squadron seemed to have been actuated by the same spirit, and unanimity in their King and country's cause; and I feel myself under great obligations to them, as well as the officers and men of this ship, for their exertions upon this occasion; which will, I hope, recommend them to their Lordships favour.

I left Captain Thornborough after the action, with the Magnanime, Ethalion, and Amelia, with the prizes; and am sorry to find he is not arrived; but trust they will soon make their appearance.

I have the honour to remain, &c.
JN. WARREN.

P. S.—The Ships with us in the action were, the Canada, Robust, Foudroyant, Magnanime, Ethalion, Melampus, and Amelia.

The Anson joined us in the latter part of the action, having lost her mizen-mast in chace the day before.

I have sent my First Lieutenant, Turguand, to take the command of the Hoche.

In addition to the above, the following particulars were published in Dublin on the 18th inst.

Dublin Castle, Oct. 18.

Extract of a letter, received this morning, from Sir John Borlase Warren, to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, dated from his Majesty's ship the Canada, in Lough Swilly, the 16th inst.

MY LORD,

I take the liberty of communicating to you, for the information of his Ex-

cellency the Lord Lieutenant, that I fell in with the enemy's ſquadron, on the 12th inſt. the Roſſes bearing S. S. W. five leagues, and, after an action, which continued moſt of the day, four of their ſhips ſtruck their colours.

I believe a brig with Napper Tandy on board was in company, as ſhe left the French at the commencement of the buſineſs. The enemy's ſhips had numbers of troops on board, arms, ſtores, and ammunition; and large quantities of papers were torn and thrown overboard after they had ſtruck.

I am of opinion that few of the frigates which eſcaped will arrive in France, as they had received much damage in their maſts and rigging; and from the violent gales that followed the next day, they muſt be in a crippled ſtate, and may in all probability be picked up by ſome of the ſquadrons on the coaſt of France, or by Admiral Kingſmill's cruiſers. They had thrown every thing overboard, boats, ſpars, arm-cheſts, &c.

I left the prizes with the Robuſt, Magnanime, Ethalion, and Amelia. The Hoche of 84 guns was one of the ſhips taken. I am, &c.

J. B. WARREN.

Three more frigates of this armament have ſince been captured, the accounts of which follow:

Admiralty-Office, Oct. 23.

Copy of a letter from Captain Graham Moore, commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Melampus, to Sir John Borlaſe Warren, dated at ſea off Lough Swilly, the 16th inſt.

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you, that on the 13th inſt. at midnight, being well up toward St John's Point, we diſcovered two large ſhips cloſe to us on our weather-beam; on ſeeing us they hauled up on the oppoſite tack; as I had not the leaſt doubt of their being two of the enemy's frigates, we tacked and cloſed with the neareſt in an hour, going ten knots. After hailing and ordering her to bring-to without effect, ſhe trying to get away athwart our ſtern, we opened ſuch a fire upon her as completely unrigged her in about twenty-five minutes, and forced her to bring-to, and ſurrender; ſhe proved to be La Reſolue French frigate, commanded by Jean Pierre Barqueau, mounting forty guns, and 500 ſeamen and troops on board, the other frigate was L'Immortalite, of forty-four guns, twenty-four pounders on the main deck, and 600 ſeamen and ſoldiers, ſhe made ſeveral ſignals while we were occupied with her conſort, but gave us no diſturbance.

Both on this occaſion, and during the action of the 12th the officers, ſeamen, and marines, of his Majeſty's ſhip under my command diſplayed the utmoſt degree of zeal, alacrity, and gallant ſpirit; Mr Martin (the firſt lieutenant, an old and good officer) with lieutenants Price, Elliſon, and Hole, of the marines, conducted themſelves much to my ſatisfaction, and I experienced very great aſſiſtance from the ſteady good conduct of Mr Emory, the maſter.

As a very heavy gale of wind came on immediately after our boarding La Reſolue, the ſecond lieutenant, Mr John Price, with twenty-one men, were all that could be thrown on board of her, with the loſs of our two cutters. That officer deſerves very great credit for his active exertion in clearing her of the wreck of her maſts and rigging, and in keeping company in ſo violent a ſtorm; as our object was to diſable our antagoniſt before her conſort could aſſiſt her. La Reſolue had only ten men killed, and a great number wounded; but I am inexpreſſibly happy to add, that in the action of the 12th, we had only one man wounded; and the affair of the 13th did not deprive their country of the ſervices of a ſingle man of the brave crew of the Melampus. I have the honour to be, &c.

GRAHAM MOORE.

Admiralty-office, October 27.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Bridport, K. B. Admiral of the White, &c. to Evan Nepean, Eſq. dated at Spithead, the 24th Inſtant.

Sir,

The incloſed copy of a letter which I received this morning will manifeſt to their Lordſhips the courage, ſkill, and intrepidity of Captain Martain, his officers, and ſhip's company, in the capture of the French frigate L'Immortalite, after a perſevering and brilliant action againſt a ſhip of ſuch ſuperior force. I am, ſir, &c.

BRIDPORT.

Fifgard,

Fiſgard, Plymouth Sonnd, Oct. 22.

My Lord,

In compliance with your order of the 17th inſtant, I proceeded with all poſſible diſpatch to the ſouthward, and on the 20th inſtant, having arrived in lat. 48 deg. 23 min. north, long. 7 deg. weſt, I had the ſatisfaction to fall in with a French Frigate, and, after an hour's running fight, came to cloſe action with her, which laſted twenty-five minutes, when the Fiſgard became perfectly ungovernable; the bow lines, braces, top-ſails, back-ſtays, and the whole of the running rigging being cut to pieces. At this critical moment ſhe endeavoured to make off, but the activity of the officers and ſhip's company in repairing the damages and making ſail, ſoon enabled us to cloſe with her again, and the fight was renewed and continued with great ſpirit and reſolution for an hour and fifty minutes, when ſhe ſurrendered to his majeſty's ſhip, and proved to be L'Immortalité, a new frigate, mounting forty-two guns, twenty-four pounders on the main deck, and nine-pounders, with forty-two pound carronades on the quarter-deck and forecaſtle, commanded by citizen Le Grand, who was killed in the action. She was one of the ſquadron that compoſed the expedition to Ireland; and at the commencement of the action had on board 580 men, including General Menage, ſecond in command of the troops, (who was alſo killed in the action), adjutant-general Crazey, and ſome ſoldiers.

I ſhould wiſh to recommend the ſteady good conduct of Mr Carden, firſt Lieutenant of the Fiſgard, on this occaſion, but not to the prejudice of any other perſon, as every officer and man on board behaved with that courage and intrepidity which at all times diſtinguiſhes his Majeſty's ſubjects in the preſence of the enemy. Annexed is a liſt of killed and wounded. I am ſorry to ſay, thirteen of our wounded men have ſuffered ſo much as to preclude all hopes of their recovery.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. B. Martain.

Ten killed and 26 wounded, on board his Majeſty's ſhip Fiſgard.

Ten officers and 44 men, killed; ſixty one wounded, on board L'Immortalite.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 30.

Copy of a letter from Capt. Durham, Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Anſon, to Evan Nepean, Eſq; dated in Plymouth Sound.

I beg leave to incloſe you copy of a letter, ſent by this poſt, to the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Bridport.

Anſon, in Plymouth Sound, Oct. 27.

My Lord, From the diſabled ſtate of his Majeſty's ſhip under my command in the action of the 13th inſt. and the wind remaining to the S. W. I was unavoidably ſeparated from the ſquadron under the command of Sir John Borlaſe Warren, Bart. K. B. and drove conſiderably to the N. W. of Ireland.

I have great ſatisfaction in informing your Lordſhip, that on the 18th, at day-light in the morning, I diſcovered a large ſhip to leeward, fortunately for me with the loſs of her fore and main top-maſts (the Anſon being by no means in a ſituation to chace) her mizen maſt gone, main-yard and main-croſstrees; the bowſprit and fore-yard ſhot through in ſeveral places.

I immediately bore up, and got alongſide of her, and after an action of one hour and a quarter, moſt gallantly diſputed, which does the higheſt honour to Citizen Joſeph Andrien Segone her commander, ſhe ſtruck; proved to be La Loire, one of the largeſt and fineſt frigates belonging to the republic, preſented by the city of Nantz, quite new and never before at ſea, pierced for 50 guns, mounting 46 (eighteen-pounders) having on board 664 men (troops included) among whom are a number of artillery, Etat-Major for three regiments. La Loire had 48 men killed and 75 wounded, was one of the four frigates which the Anſon engaged the 13th, and was making her eſcape from the coaſt.

I beg leave particularly to acknowledge the ſteady and good behaviour of my officers and petty officers; and cannot avoid recommending to your Lordſhip's notice my Firſt Lieutenant Mr John Hinton, whoſe conduct, not only upon this occaſion, but many others, has met with my fulleſt approbation; not derogating from the behaviour of Lieutenants Meager, Manderſon, and Mr William Chriſhop the Maſter.

I have alſo to acknowledge the ſervices of Lieutenants Bell and Deering of the marines, who commanded the carronades: As to my ſhip's company, they have been my faithful companions during four years, in pretty active ſervice, and whoſe conduct, upon all occaſions, merits my warm approbation.

Having fallen in, the night before the action, with his Majeſty's brig Kangaroo, I ordered Capt. Brace, from the Anſon's diſabled ſtate, to continue in company, and am much indebted to him for the ſervices he has rendered me in taking poſſeſſion of La Loire.

Herewith I ſend a liſt of the killed and wounded; which amounts to 2 killed and 13 wounded.

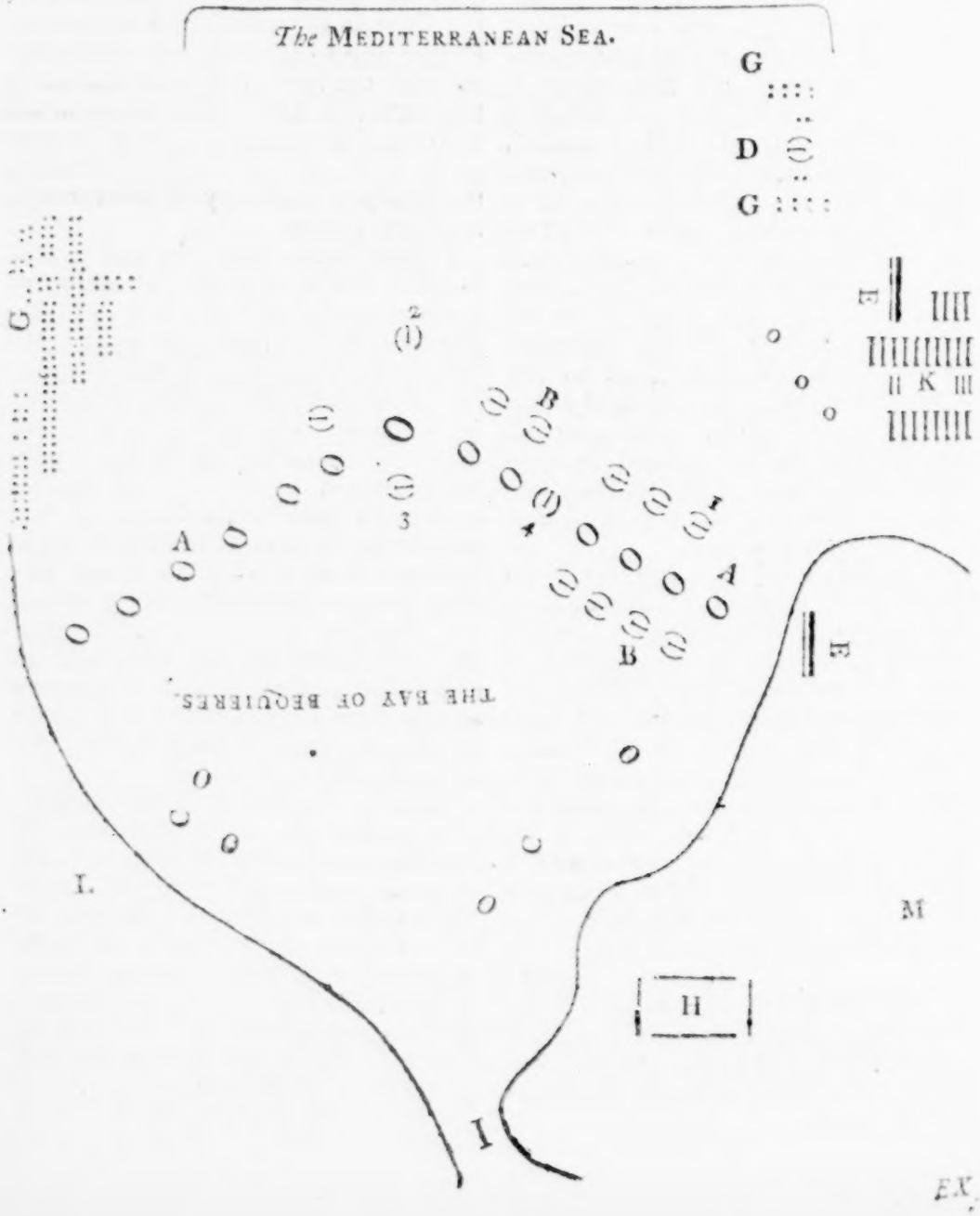
Incloſed is a liſt of the ſtores, &c. found on board La Loire republican frigate:—Cloathing complete for 3000 men, 1020 muſkets in caſes, 200 ſabres, 360 pouches, 25 caſes of muſket ball cartridges, 1 braſs field-piece, with a great quantity of ammunition of different kinds. Intrenching tools, &c.

I have the honour to be, &c.

H. DURHAM.

(*End of the Gazettes.*)

In addition to the account of Lord Nelſon's victory given laſt month, p. 638. we preſent our readers with the following plan of the battle, and remarks by an officer in the fleet.



EXPLANATION.

A—French line of battle.
B—British line of battle.
C—French frigates.
D—The Culloden on ſhore, as ſhe was leading the firſt diviſion.
E—Batteries which annoyed our ſhips very much as they led into action.
F—French gun-boats, moored a-head of the fleet.
G—Shoals.
H—The town of Aboukir.
I—Mouth of the Nile.
K—Fort Iſland.
L—The coaſt towards Roſetta.
M—The coaſt towards Alexandria
1. The Vanguard.
2. The Bellerophon.
3. The Alexander.
4. The Leander, which dropped her anchor in the middle of the enemy's line, two ſhips a-head of L'Orient, and raked on each ſide.

The Britiſh ſhips are thus ⊜ deſigned.
The French thus ○

The leading diviſion of the Britiſh headed Le Guerrier, the van ſhip of the French line. Five of our ſhips went a-head, and brought up on the land ſide of the French. The Admiral's own diviſion anchored on the off ſide of the French—thus placing their line to the firſt ſhip aſtern of L'Orient, which formed the centre and angle of the French line, between two fires. The ſhips in the rear of the French line were, for ſome hours, mere idle ſpectators of the action, till ſome of our ſhips, diſengaged in the van, led down to attack them.

Le Guillaume Tell and Le Genereux, the two rear ſhips of the French line, eſcaped. L'Orient and Le Timoleon were burnt, and the remaining nine line-of-battle ſhips remained prizes to the Britiſh. La Serieuſe frigate was ſunk; L'Artemiſe was burnt; and La Diane and Le Juſtice eſcaped.

Upon the Culloden grounding, the Alexander and Leander were ſent to her aſſiſtance, to endeavour to get her off. Finding this impracticable, the Alexander made ſail, and took her ſtation on the ſide of L'Orient, oppoſite to the Bellerophon, and the Leander dropped into the poſition repreſented above.

The reaſon of Admiral Nelſon's miſſing the French fleet originally was the falſe intelligence given to him by a neutral veſſel, or perhaps one ſent on purpoſe to deceive him. He was told that the French fleet had left Malta three days earlier than the truth; and therefore, ſuppoſing them to be far advanced, he made a direct cut to Alexandria, whilſt Buonaparte went round by Candia.

Leaving Sicily the ſecond time, he touched at the Morea (Greece) and learned that the enemy had paſſed Candia, about 33 days before, and had ſtood from thence to the ſouth-eaſt; he again ſteered a direct courſe for Alexandria, though in little hopes of finding them. He looked into that port, and ſaw it crowded with French ſhips, but no Admiral or capital ſhip. His deſpair was now at its height, when the enemy's fleet was deſcried from the maſt-head, a few leagues diſtant to the eaſtward, in the bay or road of Aboukeir. He inſtantly directed his courſe towards them, and found them at anchor, in a line extending from N. W. to S. E. They were at ſingle anchor, with ſprings on their cables, and riding head to wind, which was from the north-weſt. To approach them, it was neceſſary to ſail round an iſland, and a reef which projected from it, to the diſtance of ſeveral miles from the point on which the ſmall fort of Aboukeir* ſtands. The wind was perfectly fair, both for this, and for approaching the fleet; but unfortunately, in rounding the reef, the Culloden, the leading ſhip, commanded by the gallant Trowbridge, run aground, and could not be got at all into action. After this accident Nelſon found himſelf with ten ſhips only (three having fallen ſeveral leagues aſtern†) to fight thirteen of the enemy, and ſeveral of thoſe of ſuperior force to any of his.

The iſland alſo, fortified with two mortars and ſome heavy guns, was to be paſſed within ſhot. Yet he deter-

* The ancient Canopus.

† Theſe, as they dropped in, took their ſtations aſtern of the other ſhips. But the laſt ſhip did not arrive till two or three hours after the commencement of the action.

mined

mined on an immediate attack, and made the ſignal to attack the van and centre of the enemy. It was near ſix in the evening when he cloſed with them.—About half of his ſhips got between the enemy and the ſhore, either by cutting through their line, or by ſailing round the head of it; and the reſt attacked on the outſide. All dropped their anchors, ſo as to place themſelves oppoſite, and cloſe to their opponents; and it is ſaid that one of the ſhips, in paſſing, beat the carved work off the enemy's ſtern. By this diſpoſition ſome of the enemy were doubled off; and all that were engaged on the land ſide were taken unprepared; for the Zealous fired three broadſides before a gun was returned from that ſide.

The enemy began firing as ſoon as our ſhips came within ſhot; but the fire was not returned till we cloſed with them. The Zealous diſmaſted the Guerrier (headmoſt ſhip of the enemy's line) in three broadſides, and ſhe was completely beaten in five minutes. Their ſix headmoſt ſhips were taken poſſeſſion of the firſt night (remaining ſtill at anchor), and L'Orient blew up. Next morning, at day-light, the action recommenced, and other ſhips were taken or deſtroyed; nor did the battle end till the forenoon of the third day (Auguſt 3), when the enemy's rear was compelled either to ſurrender or run. Two ſhips of the line and two frigates, by their being leſs diſabled in their maſts and rigging than our ſhips, eſcaped, although purſued. All the captured ſhips were diſmaſted. The Timoleon ſhared the fate of L'Orient; and thoſe of the crew, who ſwam to the ſhore, were ſaid to be maſſacred by the Arabs. The advantages held out to Nelſon by the French Admiral were great indeed; ſo that we may hope that the Almighty hath confounded the councils of the enemy, both in the expedition itſelf, and in the manner of conducting it. If the French Admiral could not have made ſuch a diſpoſition of his fleet at anchor as to command the Bay of Aboukeir, he ſhould have got his fleet under ſail; ſo that every ſhip might have had a chance of coming into action. As it was, his line was ſo diſpoſed as to lie in the direction of the wind, whilſt Nelſon had the option of attacking the line to windward, and, of courſe, of throwing out of the action all the leeward ſhips, which being tied down at anchor by their faulty diſpoſition, could not come up to the aſſiſtance of thoſe which were attacked; ſo that the different parts of their line were beaten in ſucceſſion; and on this matter the deciſive nature of the victory turned. Had they been caſt looſe, in all probability many would have eſcaped; nor could Nelſon have ventured to attack them with his ten ſhips that evening.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICA.

Philadelphia, June 25.

Mr Marſhall, one of the three Commiſſioners at Paris, who lately arrived here from France by way of New-York, has been received with much diſtinction. He was met at ſome miles diſtance from Philadelphia by the Secretary of State and ſome Members of the Senate, eſcorted into town by a party of the new raiſed volunteer corps, and a public dinner has been ſince given to him by the principal Members of the Two Houſes of Congreſs.

Philadelphia, July 16.

The meaſures adopted with a view to place this country in a ſtate of preparation for a war with France continue to be carried on with conſiderable ſpirit.—The defenceleſs ſituation of the different ſea-port towns is particularly felt, and the erection or repair of the fortifications neceſſary for the protection of the moſt expoſed places is begun all along the coaſt of the Atlantic with a great degree of energy. In ſome parts of the country, particularly at New-York, individuals have offered their perſonal ſervice, gratis, for the conſtruction of batteries. The ſum appropriated to this object by Congreſs is four hundred and thirty thouſand dollars: And an act has been paſſed, that when any individual State, that happens to be indebted to the General Union, ſhall, with the approbation of the Preſident, complete any fortification already begun, or erect any additional works, the money thus applied ſhall be placed to the credit of that State.

The three frigates ordered by Congreſs to be completed and equipped, the United States of forty-four guns, the

the Conſtitution of forty-four, and the Conſtellation of thirty-ſix guns, have found no difficulty in procuring their full complement of men, although the monthly pay, ſeventeen dollars to able-bodied ſeamen, and ten dollars to ordinary ſeamen, is much inferior to the wages given at preſent by the Captains of merchant veſſels.

A conſiderable addition to the number of theſe large frigates is likely to be made by voluntary ſubſcription; the merchants of Philadelphia have undertaken to conſtruct one of forty guns: At Boſton upwards of one hundred thouſand dollars have been ſubſcribed for a ſimilar purpoſe: At Baltimore, one hundred thouſand: At New-York, Alexandria, Norfolk, Richmond, Charleſtown, and almoſt all the conſiderable towns of the Union, proportionate ſums have been generouſly contributed.

The Congreſs have authoriſed the Preſident to build a conſiderable number of veſſels of inferior ſize:—Six of thirty-two guns, twelve of from 20 to 22 guns, ſix of 18 guns, and ten gallies. The number of revenue cutters, which carry from eight to fourteen guns each, are alſo to be multiplied along the coaſts, and the Preſident is empowered to increaſe their complement of men to the number of ſeventy. Theſe veſſels have been authoriſed by act of Congreſs to take all French armed veſſels, and to retake ſuch American veſſels as may have been captured. The exertions of the officers and crews have been encouraged by a law ſecuring to them a certain ſhare in the value of the prizes they may make. The French privateer lately brought in by the American ſloop of war the Delaware, has been regularly libelled, and condemned in the Court of Admiralty here. The crews have been conſidered as priſoners of war, and are to be confined in Lancaſter jail.

Congreſs has further ordered the formation of a corps of marines, to conſiſt of five hundred men, under the directions of a Major and a proper number of ſubaltern officers; and it appears that it is likely to be raiſed without difficulty.

Much time has been ſpent in Congreſs on a plan for better organizing and diſciplining the militia. The Preſident has been authoriſed to purchaſe thirty thouſand ſtand of ſmall arms for the uſe of thoſe bodies of militia that are moſt in want of them, which are to be depoſited in convenient ſituations, and to be there lent to the different corps, or ſold to them at prime coſt.

The regular army of the United States is alſo to receive ſome increaſe: Congreſs have authoriſed the raiſing of twelve new regiments of infantry, and ſix troops of light dragoons (which with the two troops already exiſting, will form a regiment), in addition to the proviſional army of ten thouſand men which the Preſident has it in his power to levy in caſe of a threatened invaſion. By this means the regular army will amount upon the whole to between twelve and thirteen thouſand men, excluſive of the proviſional one juſt mentioned.

The volunteer corps proceed with very great ſucceſs. The ſpirit of enliſtment has been in ſome degree increaſed by a plan, adopted by Congreſs, empowering the volunteers to form themſelves into legions; that is to ſay, as it is underſtood here, into corps compoſed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

A body of this kind has very ſuddenly acquired numbers and reſpectability, and is likely ſoon to have the full complement of two thouſand men. It is expected that theſe volunteers who may offer their ſervice, in the whole extent of the United States, may in the end amount to from ninety to a hundred thouſand men.

Letters from New York and Philadelphia give melancholy deſcriptions of the ravages made in theſe places by the yellow fever.

GERMANY.

Raſtadt, Oct. In conſequence of the declaration of the Auſtrian plenipotentiary, that Auſtria would never conſent to any demand on the right bank of the Rhine, nor give way to any ſuch conceſſion by the deputation, the Executive Directory, on the 24th of September, a meſſage to the Council of Five Hundred, which ſtated, that the delays of the congreſs had exhauſted their patience, and they demanded in conſequence, that the military conſcriptions ſhould be immediately put in force. They boaſted of their endeavours to obtain peace, inveighed againſt England as the author of a new coalition, and demanded the immediate adoption

of

of meaſures to ſupply the neceſſities of the land and ſea ſervice.

A note of the French miniſters, in anſwer to the deputation of the empire, was delivered in on the 4th of October, in which "the Directory," to use the words of the French miniſters, "have evinced a condeſcending dignity, and an unexampled moderation, eſpecially if it be recollected, that it is the victorious power. This character it is determined to maintain and exhibit, by reſtoring the territories of Kehl and of Caſtel." The articles annexed, conſiſt of ſeveral regulations relative to the commerce of the Rhine, the payment of debts, and the laws reſpecting emigrants.

Paris, Oct. 4.

The laſt authentic accounts from Malta, which bear date 26th Auguſt, brought intelligence that the French troops, to the number of about 2500 men, had, in conſequence of the diſcontents of the inhabitants, which had broken out into acts of violence, retired within the forts, whither they had tranſported the powder and as much flour as they could lay up in the magazine; and that, in order to avoid the diminution of this ſtore, they compelled the inhabitants and the town, by the firing of a cannon charged with ball over their houſes, to bring them, from time to time, ſufficient proviſions for their preſent conſumption.

FRANCE.

Whatever may be the final iſſue of the ſurious expedition of the French to Egypt, its firſt fruits have been blaſted by the loſs of ſeven men of war, an open declaration of hoſtility from the Sublime Porte, whoſe dominions they had invaded; and the ſtrongeſt menaces by land and ſea from the Emperor of Ruſſia.

In order to retrieve theſe diſaſters, the miniſter of finance has iſſued circular letters to all the departments, relative to the propoſed levy of 200,000 recruits, of the firſt calls of military conſcription, wherein he exhorts the people to go hand in hand with the government, in their exertions to unfold the laſt remaining hopes of the enemies of the republic, and to terminate, by a bold peace, an unjuſt war.

In the council of five hundred, December announced, on the 9th of October, that the committee had directed their attention towards the completing, by impoſts, the 600,000,000 deſtined for the expences of the preſent year. He declared, that they entertained hopes of ſucceſs without recurring to the tax on ſalt; that the miniſter of France had ſuggeſted to the committee the propriety of taxing luxuries, before neceſſaries were affected. He ſaid the council had found that funds had been pointed out for 545,000,000 of the ſums voted by the Council of Five Hundred.

SWISERLAND.

By letters of the 18th of September, it appears, that on the 8th and 9th of that month the troops of the canton of Underwalden were, after a moſt obſtinate reſiſtance, totally defeated by the French.

The moſt horrid carnage enſued. Stantz, the principal town of the canton, has been reduced to aſhes, and old men, women, and children has been put to the ſword without mercy. The French had to contend with 1600 of the inhabitants of Underwalden, who were joined by a few hundred volunteers from the neighbouring cantons. A ſmall body of peaſants from Schweitz performed prodigies of valour, and was the means of ſaving the colours of the canton. The wretched remains of the unfortunate army have taken refuge in the mountains.—*Lond. Gaz.*

TURKEY.

Conſtantinople, Sept. 8.

Immediately upon receiving the news of the victory off the mouth of the Nile, the Grand Signior directed a ſuperb diamond *aigrette* (called a *chelenge*, or plume of triumph), taken from one of the Imperial turbans, to be ſent to Admiral Sir Horatio Nelſon, together with a piece of fable fur of the firſt quality.

He directed alſo a purſe of 2000 ſequins to be diſtributed among the Britiſh ſeamen wounded at the battle of the Nile.

Theſe preſents are to be conveyed to Sir Horatio Nelſon in a Turkiſh frigate.

The following is a tranſlation of the note delivered to Mr Smith, his Majeſty's Miniſter Plenipotentiary, upon the occaſion:

TRANS-

TRANSLATION.

It is but lately that, by a written communication, it has been made known, how much the Sublime Porte rejoiced at the firſt advice received of the Engliſh ſquadron in the White Sea having defeated the French ſquadron off Alexandria in Egypt.

By recent accounts, comprehending a ſpecific detail of the action, it appears now more poſitive, that his Britannic Majeſty's fleet has actually deſtroyed by that action the beſt ſhips the French had in their poſſeſſion.

This joyful event, therefore, laying this empire under an obligation, and the ſervice rendered by our much eſteemed friend Admiral Nelſon on this occaſion being of a nature to call for public acknowledgment; his Imperial Majeſty, the Powerful, Formidable, and Moſt Magnificent Grand Seignior, has deſtined as a preſent, in his Imperial name, to the ſaid Admiral Nelſon, a diamond *aigrette*, (*chelenghe*), and a ſable fur with broad ſleeves; beſides 2000 zequins to be diſtributed among the wounded of his crew. And as the Engliſh miniſter is conſtantly zealous to contribute, by his endeavours, to the encreaſe of friendſhip between the two Courts, it is hoped he will not fail to make known this circumſtance to his Court, and to ſolicit the permiſſion of the powerful and moſt auguſt King of England for the ſaid Admiral to put on and wear the ſaid *aigrette* and pelice.

BUONAPARTE'S PROCLAMATION.

Alexandria the 14th Meſſidor (July 2d) 6th year of the Republic, the —— of the month of Muharſim, 1213 *of the Hegira.*

"For a length of time the Beys who govern Egypt have inſulted the French nation, and outraged our traders with every ſort of indignity. The hour for chaſtiſing them is arrived. Too long have this vile horde of ſlaves, brought up in Caucaſus and in Georgia, tyranized over the faireſt portion of the globe; but God, upon whom all depends, has willed that their empire ſhould be no more.

"Egyptians, you will be told that I come to deſtroy your religion; do not believe it—on the contrary, anſwer thoſe who tell you ſo, that I come to reſtore your rights, to puniſh your uſurpers, and that I harbour for God, for his prophet Mahomet, and the Alcoran, more profound reſpect than the Mamelukes do.

"Tell them that all men are equal before God—wiſdom, talents, and virtue conſtitute the only difference between them.

"But by what wiſdom, by what talents, by what virtues are the Mamelukes diſtinguiſhed, to entitle them to the excluſive enjoyment of every thing that contributes to the eaſe and comforts of life?

"Is there a fine eſtate to be found? It belongs to the Mamelukes. Is there a beautiful ſlave, a good horſe, a comfortable houſe to be met with? They are all in the poſſeſſion of the Mamelukes.

"If Egypt be their fief, let them ſhew the leaſe which God has granted them; but God is juſt and merciful towards the people.

"All the Egyptians ſhall be called upon to fill all the places. The wiſeſt, the beſt informed, the moſt virtuous and upright ſhall govern, and the people will be happy.

"There formerly exiſted among you great cities, magnificent canals, an extenſive commerce. What has deſtroyed them all, but the avarice, the injuſtice, and the tyranny of the Mamelukes?

"Cadis, Sheiks, Imans, Schorbadgis, tell the people that we are the friends of true Muſſelmen. Have we not deſtroyed the Pope, who encouraged war againſt the Muſſelmen? Have we not deſtroyed the Knights of Malta, becauſe theſe madmen believed that it was the will of God that they ſhould wage war againſt the Muſſelmen? Have we not been in every age the friends of the Grand Seignior, whoſe will may God proſper and accompliſh, and be the enemy of his enemies? Have not the Mamelukes, on the other hand, uniformly revolted againſt the authority of the Grand Seignior, which they refuſed to recognize? They obey nothing but their own capricious will.

"Thrice happy thoſe who ſhall attach themſelves to us: They muſt proſper in fortune and in rank! Happy thoſe who remain neutral; they will have time to become acquainted with us, and they will then unite in our cauſe.

"But unhappy, thrice unhappy thoſe

who ſhall take up arms and fight for the Mamelukes: No; for them there ſhall be no hope; they ſhall periſh!"

Article I. All the villages ſituated within three leagues of the places through which the French army ſhall paſs, *muſt* ſend a deputation to inform the General who commands the troops, that they remain in obedience, and that they have hoiſted the colours of the army (white, blue and red).

II. All the villages that take up arms againſt the French army *ſhall be burnt.*

III. All the villages that ſubmit to the Army ſhall, together with thoſe of the army, hoiſt the colours of the Grand Seignior, *our friend.*

IV. The Sheiks ſhall put the ſeals on the goods, houſes, and property belonging to the Mamelukes, and ſhall ſee that nothing be carried away.

V. The Sheiks, the Cadis, and the Imans ſhall continue to perform the functions of their reſpective departments. Every inhabitant ſhall remain in his houſe; and the Prieſts ſhall continue as before. Every one *ſhall* return thanks to God for the deſtruction of the Mamelukes, and exclaim—Glory to the Sultan—*Glory to the French army*; curſes light on the Mamelukes; and happineſs on the people of Egypt!

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

Conſtantinople, Sept. 19.

Vice-Admiral Outchakoff's ſquadron is now actually under weigh for the Dardanelles, &c.

By letters juſt received from Smyrna it appears, that the general meaſures of police adopted againſt the French have been purſued there with a more exemplary rigour than elſewhere. The individuals of the French nation have been thrown into the common priſons, and the whole French miſſion, including Jean Bon St André, and his papers, laden on half a dozen mules, are upon their way hither under an eſcort.

Three French veſſels have been captured in the harbour, and the whole French property on ſhore confiſcated.

IRELAND.

In our laſt we brought down the accounts of the invaſion of that iſland to the failure of the expedition under Napper Tandy (page 642.) on the 16th September. Since then a much more formidable ſquadron, conſiſting of nine frigates and a ſhip of the line, had ſailed from Breſt about the 20th of September, and had been conſtantly kept ſight of by two of our frigates, the Anſon and Ethalion, till the 12th October, when the ſhips under Sir John Borlaſe Warren fell in with, and either captured or diſperſed the whole of them. *See Lond. Gaz. page* 705.

Oct. 6. The Lord Chancellor, in the Houſe of Lords, after a ſuitable eulogy, moved, That the thanks of the Houſe be given to Admiral Nelſon, and the officers and forces under his command, in terms ſimilar to thoſe uſed by Lord Caſtlereagh in the Houſe of Commons. The motion was agreed to *nem. diſſ.*

The thanks of the Houſe were alſo unanimouſly voted to the army, militia, and yeomanry of Ireland, Britiſh fencibles and militia, &c.

On the 6th October, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant came in ſtate to Houſe, and made a ſpeech to both Houſes, congratulating them on the late glorious victory, and announcing that the foulеſt and darkeſt conſpiracy had been formed and long carried on, by the implacable enemies of theſe kingdoms, for the total extinction of the conſtitution, and for the ſeparation of Ireland from Great Britain. His Lordſhip then alluded to the mercy that had been ſhown to the greateſt number of the rebels, and the puniſhment which had been inflicted only on the leaders. "But if (ſaid his Lordſhip) an endeavour ſhould be made to abuſe the royal mercy, and to form freſh conſpiracies in the proſpect of impunity, offended juſtice will then be compelled to extend to the obdurate criminal the full meaſure of his puniſhment." His Excellency then prorogued the parliament to the 20th day of November. The Houſe of Commons, the ſame day previous to their prorogation, received the reſolution of the committee of ſupply, for a vote of credit not exceeding the ſum of one million, applicable to the expences of the current year, for the defence of Ireland, and to be raiſed by debentures, or treaſury bills, or both. The committee had alſo reſolved, that every contributor to the ſaid loan by debenture, ſhall, for every ſum not leſs than 61l. paid, be entitled to a debenture for the principal ſum of 100l. bearing intereſt at 5l. per

per cent. per annum, from the day of the first deposit of the said loan.

The bill of attainder of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Cornelius Grogan, and Bagnal Harvey, for high treason, and the other bills before the House, were declared to have received the royal assent.

Soon after the capture of the French invaders under General Humbert, the Government proceeded to try and put to death several of the rebels who had joined them; the principal of whom were Messrs Teeling and Tone, two Irishmen, who had attended the invaders, and held commissions in their army.

LONDON.

By advices received from his Majesty's Minister at Constantinople, dated September 5, it appears, that war has been declared by the Grand Seignior against the French; that the French Minister, with his whole Legation, has been sent to the Castle of the Seven Towers, and that some French merchant ships in the harbour had been taken possession of. The Russian auxiliary squadron was in sight of Constantinople on that day.

Sept. 29. This day a common council was held at the Guildhall of the city of London, for the election of a Lord Mayor. The recorder, Sir John Rose, addressed the Livery upon the occasion of their meeting, namely, to return two fit persons to the court of Aldermen, out of whom to chuse a Lord Mayor. When the question was put, the shew of hands was decidedly in favour of Alderman Coombe, and Sir Richard Carr Glynn. A majority of about three to two was in favour of the former gentleman. Mr Alderman Newnham having declined troubling the livery with a poll, the names of the two gentlemen above-mentioned, were returned to the court of Aldermen, who elected Sir Richard Carr Glynn to be Lord Mayor for the year ensuing, by a majority of ten out of fifteen Aldermen who were present!

Oct. 10. The aniversary of Mr Fox's election for Westminster, was as usual, celebrated by a numerous party at the Shakespear tavern. After Mr Fox's health had been drank, at the request of Lord John Russel, he said, in justification of his absence from parliament, that his attendence there could answer no other purpose than assisting to register the edicts of the minister; that ministers, afraid of a public investigation of their conduct, precluded the constituents from the house of their representatives; and, in inviting to public associations, by precluding such men as the Duke of Bedford and Mr Tierney, evinced a wish to arm one part of the people against another. Mr Fox, after paying a proper tribute to Admiral Nelson and his gallant supporters, drew a strong picture of the decline of liberty in this country in general, and of the liberty of the press in particular. He recommended obedience to the laws, in the hope that an opportunity would offer to restore the constitution; and he reprobated the measures of administration with great energy. In alluding to our present situation, he said, he admired the conduct of that philosopher of antiquity, who told his king, "That he respected him too much to flatter him". The concluding toasts of the evening were "The majesty of the People." and "The cause of Freedom all over the world."

11. Yesterday, at a court of common council held at Guildhall, the business was opened by the Lord Mayor's reading the following letter, which he had received from Admiral Nelson, viz.

Vanguard, Mouth of the Nile,
'My Lord, Aug. 8.

'Having the honour of being a freeman of the city of London, I take the liberty of sending to your Lordship the sword of the commanding French Admiral, Monsieur Blanquet, who survived after the battle of the 1st, off the Nile; and request that the city of London will honour me by the acceptance of it, as a remembrance that Britannia still rules the waves; which, that she may for ever do, is the fervent prayer of, Your Lordship's most obedient servant, HORATIO NELSON.

Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London.'

Immediately after reading of the letter; and upon the motion of Mr Deputy Leckey, the sword was ordered to be placed among the city regalia.

The thanks of the court were then unanimously voted to Admiral Lord Nelson, and to the officers and seamen under his command.

Mr Deputy Leckey moved a congratulatory address to his Majesty, on the

occaſion of the late glorious victory of Admiral Nelſon; and the motion being ſeconded, was carried unanimouſly.

16. Yeſterday, a Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall, at which the Lord Mayor, ſeven aldermen, and a great number of commoners, were preſent. The committee appointed to conſider the beſt mode to be adopted for diſpoſing of the ſword preſented to the Court by Admiral Lord Nelſon, adopted the following reſolutions, which were unanimouſly agreed to:

"That the ſword, delivered up to our gallant hero, Lord Nelſon, by the French Admiral Monſ. Blanquet, be put up in the moſt conſpicuous place in the Common Council Chamber, with the following inſcription engraven on a marble tablet:

"The Sword of Monſ. BLANQUET,
The Commanding French Admiral
In the Glorious Engagement off the Nile,
On the 1ſt of Auguſt 1798,
Preſented to the Court
By the Right Hon. Rear Admiral
LORD NELSON."

The Lord Mayor was requeſted to communicate to Lord Nelſon the high ſenſe which the court entertain of the invaluable preſent of the ſword.

The thanks of the court, and a ſword of the value of 200 guineas (ſimilar to that preſented to Earl St Vincent) were ordered to be preſented to Lord Nelſon, and the Lord Mayor was requeſted to order the ſame, and preſent it to the victorious Admiral.

The thanks of the court were alſo ordered to be given to Captain Berry, and the captains, officers, ſeamen, and marines, in the action in the Mediterranean, for the important ſervices in that action, by which they have afforded to the world an additional inſtance of the ſuperior diſcipline and irreſiſtible bravery of Britiſh ſeamen; and it was reſolved that the freedom ſhould be preſented to Captain Berry in a gold box of 100 guineas value.—The Lord Mayor was deſired to communicate the reſolutions of this day to Lord Nelſon, that he may deliver them to the captains, officers, ſeamen, and marines of the fleet.

22. The London Gazette of October 20, contains an order of Council, proclaiming the Ligurian and French republics in a ſtate of warfare with this country.

25. Tueſday both Houſes of Parliament were further prorogued to Tueſday the 6th of November. And they were further prorogued to the 20th of the ſame month.

Captures.

L'Araignee French privateer, five guns, by the Triton.

De Eſte Ondenemung Dutch privateer, eight guns, by the Charlotte.

The St Mary of 4 guns, St Antonio of 14 guns, La Vengeance of ſix guns, La Trump of two guns, St Joſef de Victorio of eight guns, and St Michael Acandoa of ſix guns, by the Acteon.

La Mutine, 18 guns; and Cargo, two guns, by the Ceres.—Two ſloops and two ſchooners ſcuttled by ditto.

A ſhip, a brig, and a ſchooner, by the Regulus.

Le François privateer, two guns, by the El Corſo.

Le Levrier privateer, 16 guns, by the Phaeton.

Torride armed ketch, three guns, by the Goliath.

La Velos Aragoneſa Spaniſh frigate, 30 guns, by the Aurora.

La Buonaparte, eight guns; L'Amazone, 10 guns; La Sauveur, four guns; and La Fortune, two guns, by the Concorde and Lapwing.

The Invariable ſchooner, four guns, by the Lapwing.

La Legere French gun boat, with diſpaches for Buonaparte, by the Alcmene, the diſpatches were ſaved.

EDINBURGH.

The arrivals during the month have have been very conſiderable, particularly from the Baltic, Weſt-Indies, Liſbon, and a fleet of 18 Eaſt-Indiamen. The Eaſt-India ſugar, at the company's late ſale of 23,000 bags, went very high, which will probably encourage them to increaſe their import of that article.

It gives us pleaſure to obſerve with what alacrity and liberality the ſubſcriptions are filling up here, and in different parts, for the relief of the ſufferers on board Lord Nelſon's fleet.

Oct. 2.

Oct. 2. This day the election of the Magistrates of this city came on, when the following gentlemen were chosen:

Lord Provost—The Right Hon. Sir JAMES STIRLING, Bart.

Bailies—JAMES FYFE, Esq; GEORGE SANKIE, Esq; THOMAS HENDERSON, Esq; PETER HILL, Esq;

Dean of Guild—CHARLES KERR, Esq;
Treasurer—ARCHIBALD GILCHRIST, Esq; } re-elected.

Old Provost—THOMAS ELDER, Esq;

Old Bailies—James Jackson, William Dalrymple, Thomas Smith, William Hall, Esquires.

Old Dean of Guild—Malcolm Wright, Esq;

Old Treasurer and College Treasurer—A. M'Kinlay, Esq;

Merchant Counsellors—Messrs David Paterson, Archibald Menzies, Alexander Kinnear.

Trades Counsellors—Josiah Maxton, Macduff Hart.

Council Deacons—William Rankin, Convener; John Lindsay, Alexander Duff, Robert Dudgeon, James Denholm, Alexander Ferguffon.

Extraordinary Council Deacons—Andrew Wood, Patrick Cunningham, Thomas Kennedy, George Gregory, Alexander Irvine, Andrew Hutchifon, William Rofs, Ebenezer Gairdner.

Thomas Smith, Esq; Baron Bailie of Canongate and Calton.

William Hall, Esq; Baron Bailie of Portsburgh.

William Dalrymple, Esq; Admiral of Leith.

6. On the arrival of the news of Lord Nelson's victory, the great guns were fired from the Caftle, and the flag difplayed. The different corps of Royal Edinburgh Volunteers, with their artillery, aftembled and fired a *feu de joie* on the glorious occafion. In the evening there was a general and very brilliant illumination, for which purpofe a proclamation was iffued by the Magiftrates in the forenoon. We learn, that in every corner of the country, fimilar atteftations of joy were exhibited.

15. We are forry to ftate that the Jafon frigate, Capt. Stirling, was loft on Saturday laft near Breft, by ftriking on a rock when in chafe of fix French veffels. The crew were all faved, and made prifoners, except fix men who requefted permiffion of the officers to make their efcape in the long-boat, which was acceded to, and they fet fail at feven o'clock on Saturday evening, previous to which the Jafon had almoft filled with water, and the remainder of the crew were all landed, whom they faw marched off, under an efcort of the military, to prifon. Capt. Stirling, his officers, and fhip's company, were all well and in good fpirits. The above men had only one cheefe, a piece of boiled beef, and a bottle of gin, to fubfift on during their paffage, which they ftate to have been moft tempeftuous indeed, the wind having blown a gale at S. W. ever fince they quitted the Jafon.

On Tuefday the 16th there was a grand field day of the whole Brigade of Edinburgh and Leith Volunteers. The different corps paraded in the New Town at ten o'clock, and marched in fub divifions to Drylaw Mains, about three miles from town, in the following order:—Light Horfe—Royal Edinburgh Artillery—Firft Regiment—Firft Battalion of the Second Regiment—Royal Highlanders—Second Battalion of the fecond—Leith Volunteers—Mid-Lothian Artillery. After coming on the ground, the brigade drew up in line, which extended a great length; a falute was then fired by the artillery on each flank; and his Excellency Sir Ralph Abercromby, Commander in Chief, attended by General Vyfe, the North Britifh Staff, feveral other officers, and the Right Hon. Mr Secretary Dundas, entered from the right, and rode along the whole line. Mr Dundas was dreffed in the uniform of the firft regiment, of which he is a private. In paffing the line both times he rode with his hat off. The appearance and difcipline of the different corps gave general fatisfaction to the military gentlemen and a numerous body of fpectators. A party of the Norfolk cavalry and Shropfhire militia attended to keep the ground clear.

Lately fome workmen digging a fhell pit at Brig-houfe, in the parifh of Borgue, found the fkeletons of a man and a horfe, and a fpur, about ten feet below the furface; the bones were in tolerable good preservation, and the teeth in the lower jaw of the man remained

mained firm in their fockets. Tradition yields us no affiftance by which to guefs how or when they were depofited.

The voluntary fubfcriptions for Government at Paifley amount to 3393l.

The contributions at the Bank, on the 12th amounted to

Voluntary	L. 1,647,863	10 7
Affeffed taxes	727,531	10 9
	L. 2,375,395	1 4

The Stocks have continued to rife fince our laft report. The expected operation of the tale of the land-tax, aided by the influence of the late naval victories, upon public confidence, may, in fome degree, account for this rife, and in all probability, will for fome time at leaft tend to a ftill further increafe to the value of the public funds.

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Romaine, 44, *efcaped.*
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CIRCUITS.

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2. At Yarmouth, Captain Hunter, regulating Captain there, to Miſs Hunter.

4. Lieutenant Crawford of the Elgin fencibles, to Miſs Engliſh, of Littlebridge, in the county of Waterford.

— At Kelſo, the Rev. David Ure, miniſter of the Burgher congregation at Ayton, to Miſs Elliot, daughter of the late Mr George Elliot, bookſeller in that town.

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Oct. 4. At Springhill, Lady Charlotte Baillie, a ſon.

8. Mrs Kennedy of Underwood, a daughter.

9. Mrs Dundas of Arniſton, a ſon.

11. Lady Inverury, a ſon.

14. Mrs Cockburn Roſs, of Shandwick, a ſon.

17. Mrs Ruſſel of Aden, a ſon.

— Mrs Morehead of Herbertſhire, a daughter.

19. Lady Auguſta Clavering, a ſon.

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DEATHS.

At Bombay, Dr Spink, member of the Hoſpital Board for that Preſidency.

Drowned in the Eaſt Indies, Lieut. Henry Rutherford of the Fox frigate, ſon of the late Henry Rutherford of Hunthill.

At Black River, Jamaica, Mr Thomas Watſon, ſurgeon, ſon of the late Mr Wm Watſon of Glaſgow.

At Jamaica, Captain Wemyſs, of the 63d regiment of foot.

At St Kitt's Lieutenant Edward Fullerton, of the 3d regiment of foot.

William Fookes, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

At Dublin, the Right Reverend Dr Henry Maxwell, Lord Biſhop of Meath.

At Defart, in Ireland, the Rev. Bellingham Swan, aged 102 years. He was curate to Dean Swift.

Lately, at Leith, Wm Watt, a porter, aged 102.

Lately, at the Iſle of Wight, Lieutenant Nathaniel Stuart of the royal navy.

Lately, in the houſe of James Calder, farmer in the pariſh of Campſie, John Evans, at the age of 101 years. He was a ſoldier for the greater part of his life; was at the battle of Dettingen with the Earl of Stair, &c.

Aug. 31. Baron de Kutzleben, Envoy extraordinary, and Miniſter plenipotentiary from the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel.

Sept. 1. Wm Hamilton, Eſq; of Craighlaw, phyſician in Kilmarnock.

10. William Ponſonby, Eſq; M. P. for the county of Leiceſter.

13. At London, Walter Patterſon, Eſq; many years Governor of the iſland of St John in the gulph of St Laurence.

15. At Briſtol, Major John Campbell of Saddell.

17. At Killough, Ireland, Ronald Mackenzie, Eſq; formerly a Captain in the 68th regiment.

18. Mr George Chriſtie, jeweller in Edinburgh.

19. At Edinburgh, Robert Drummond, Eſq; late of the iſland of Jamaica.

22. John Spens Monro, Eſq; of Earnſide.

— At Wimbledon, Mrs Colt, relict of Robert Colt, Eſq; of Anſtiame.

23. Mrs Jean Turnbull, ſpouſe of the Rev. John Allan, epiſcopal miniſter in Edinburgh.

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At Black River, Jamaica, Mr Thomas Watſon, ſurgeon, ſon of the late Mr Wm Watſon of Glaſgow.

At Jamaica, Captain Wemyſs, of the 63d regiment of foot.

At St Kitt's Lieutenant Edward Fullerton, of the 3d regiment of foot.

William Fookes, Eſq; Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

At Dublin, the Right Reverend Dr Henry Maxwell, Lord Biſhop of Meath.

At Defart, in Ireland, the Rev. Bellingham Swan, aged 102 years. He was curate to Dean Swift.

Lately, at Leith, Wm Watt, a porter, aged 102.

Lately, at the Iſle of Wight, Lieutenant Nathaniel Stuart of the royal navy.

Lately, in the houſe of James Calder, farmer in the pariſh of Campſie, John Evans, at the age of 101 years. He was a ſoldier for the greater part of his life; was at the battle of Dettingen with the Earl of Stair, &c.

Aug. 31. Baron de Kotzleben, Envoy extraordinary, and Miniſter plenipotentiary from the Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel.

Sept. 1. Wm Hamilton, Eſq; of Craighlaw, phyſician in Kilmarnock.

10. William Ponchin, Eſq; M. P. for the county of Leiceſter.

13. At London, Walter Patterſon, Eſq; many years Governor of the iſland of St John in the gulph of St Laurence.

15. At Briſtol, Major John Campbell of Saddell.

17. At Killough, Ireland, Ronald Mackenzie, Eſq; formerly a Captain in the 68th regiment.

18. Mr George Chriſtie, jeweller in Edinburgh.

19. At Edinburgh, Robert Drummond, Eſq; late of the iſland of Jamaica.

22. John Sloane Monro, Eſq; of Earnſide.

— At Wimbledon, Mrs Colt, relict of Robert Colt, Eſq; of Anſtiame.

23. Mrs Jean Turnbull, ſpouſe of the Rev. John Allan, epiſcopal miniſter in Edinburgh.

23. At

23. At Perth, Lieutenant John Campbell of the Perth Militia.

— At Yeſter houſe, Lord William Hay, 4th ſon of the Marquis of Tweeddale.

— Alexander Baird, Eſq; of Cowden, in the 84th year of his age.

— At Edinburgh, Mr John Shiells, ſurgeon.

25. At Glaſgow, John M'Ilhoſe, ſmith, aged 96.

— Mr Alexander Thomſon, late Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in Savannah, Georgia.

28. At Hundalee, John Carr, Eſq; of Cavers.

29. At Spott manſe, the Rev. Mr John Martin.

— At Leith, Mr James Rennie, junior, merchant.

— At Rameir, John Hogg, Eſq; of Rameir.

— At Ballyſhannon, William Urquhart, Eſq; Captain in the Loyal Eſſex fencibles.

Oct. 2. At Edinburgh, Mr David Whyte, merchant.

— The Rev. Mr Alexander Chalmers, miniſter of Cairney.

3. Mr Andrew Henderſon, ſenior, writer in Selkirk.

5. At Bath, the Right Hon. Lord Cork.

— At Edinburgh, Lieutenant Ranſh, of the artillery company belonging to the Shropſhire militia.

8. At Dumfries, Captain James Thomſon, aged 81.

9. At Glaſgow, Mr John Clarkſon, architect.

— Lady Henrietta Roper, widow of the late Robert Roper, Eſq; and one of the daughters of George, 7th Earl of Kinnoul.

10. At Kelſo, Mr Thomas Bowhill, aged 80, one of the people called Quakers.

— At London, John Dalrymple, Eſq; Admiral of the Blue.

— At Peterhead, Andrew Stuart, Eſq; of Auchlunkart, W. S.

— At Edinburgh, Mr William Sibbald of Pinnacle, in the 81ſt year of his age.

11. John Mackennes, Eſq; of Carlington,

13. Rev. Mr James Grant, miniſter of Urquhart.

16. Mr William Leſlie, W. S.

17. At Edinburgh, David Callander, L. L. D. youngeſt ſon of the late Alexander Callander, of Weſtertown, Eſq.

18. At Glaſgow, John Enſlie, Eſq; late of Rotterdam.

PREFERMENTS.

Lord Cathcart, ſworn of the Privy Council.

Sir Horatio Nelſon, K. B. Rear-Admiral of the Blue, to be Baron Nelſon of the Nile.

Lieutenant-General Sir Ralph Abercromby, K. B. to be Governor of Fort George and Fort Auguſtus.

Gen. Sir Wm Meadows, K. B. to be Lieutenant Governor of the Iſle of Wight.

Sir Richard Carr Glyn, to be Lord Mayor of London.

William Champion, and Peter Mellish, Eſqs; to be Sheriffs of London.

Laurence Craigie, Eſq; Lord Provoſt of the city of Glaſgow.

William Fettes, Eſq; to be Maſter of the Merchant Company, Edinburgh.

Mr Henry Garnock, to be miniſter of the pariſh of Legertwood.

Rev. Mr James Burns, to be one of the Miniſters of Brechin.

Mr James Hutton, to be miniſter of the pariſh of Beath.

PROVOSTS.

Aberdeen, Thomas Leys, Eſq.
Old Aberdeen, Hugh Leſlie, Eſq.
Ayr, George Charles, Eſq.
Burntiſland, Robert Beatſon, Eſq.
Dundee, Alexander Thoms, Eſq;
Dumfries, Robert Jackſon, Eſq.
Haddington, Robert Roughead, Eſq.
Inverneſs, William Inglis, Eſq.
Kirkcudbright, John Walker, Eſq.
Kirkaldy, Walter Fergus, Eſq.
Lanark, Richard Vary, Eſq.
Linlithgow, James Andrew, Eſq.
Perth, Thomas Black, Eſq.
Renfrew, James Burns, Eſq.

SEQUESTRATIONS.

Sept. 3. Alexander Fenton, farmer in Clephington.

— James Moriſon, merchant in Perth.

21. Alexander Bowie, cotton-ſpinner in Glaſgow.

22. John and George Corrie, or Currie, cattle-dealers in Eccleſechan.

25. David Woodrow, merchant in Perth.

29. John Hay, builder in Edinburgh.

Haddington, Oct. 24.

Wheat, 24s. Barley, 20s. Oats, 15s. 6d. Peaſe, 14s. 6d. Beans, 14s.

Edinburgh, Sept. 27. Oat-meal, 1s. 1d. Bear-meal, 11d. Peaſe-meal, 9d.

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Sept. 11.	Sept. 27.
Bank Stock 126	130
3 per cent. 50¾	52⅛
3 per cent. conſ. 51	53⅛
4 per cent. 64	66½
India Stock 153½	159
Lottery Tickets 1s. 6d. dif.	6s. pr.

THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

For NOVEMBER 1798.

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EDINBURGH:

Sold by JAMES WATSON, No 40. South Bridge,
And by the Principal Bookſellers in Town and Country.
And by T. KAY, Strand, London.

CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.

Dr Frederick Hirsch, Dentiſt to ſeveral German courts, has lately publiſhed the following account of an approved "*Remedy for the Tooth-ache:*"

"In the practice of my profeſſion of a Dentiſt," he ſays, "I have particularly turned my attention to the Cure of the Tooth ache, and I learned from a celebrated German Phyſician, as well as from the *Journal de Erfindungen, &c.* "Journal of inventions, theories, and contradictions, in natural philoſophy and phyſic," No. xiv, p. 135, that among other inſects the well known Ladybird, *Coccinella ſeptempunctata*, poſſeſſed a peculiar virtue againſt the Tooth-ache; I was induced to collect ſome of theſe inſects. On repeated trials I found it to exceed my expectations, and I was ſo happy as to cure ſeveral perſons ſpeedily and completely with this ſmall inſect, finding myſelf obliged to repeat the remedy only in the caſes of a few female patients. My method of proceeding was as follows: I cruſhed the inſect between my thumb and fore finger, and rubbed it between them till their points grew warm. With the fore finger and thumb thus prepared, I then rubbed both the affected part of the gum, and the aching tooth; upon which the pain, in every inſtance, except in the caſes mentioned above, completely ceaſed; I found, likewiſe, that the medicinal virtue of this inſect, was ſo powerful and durable, that my fore finger was capable of removing the Tooth-ache for ſome days after, without cruſhing an inſect on it afreſh. It is not to be expected, however, that this inſect, when preſerved dead, ſhould produce the like effect; as then its internal parts, in which its virtue may be preſumed chiefly to reſide, are wholly dried up, leaving nothing but the wings and an empty ſhell. I could wiſh, therefore, that ſome ſkilful phyſician would impart to me, from his own experience, a method of preſerving the virtue of this inſect, ſo that its efficacy may be in full vigour throughout the year."

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DR GRAINGER was, we believe, a native of Lanarkſhire, and was born about the year 1726. After receiving a liberal medical education, he, in the years 1746, 1747, and 1748, was employed as ſurgeon of Lieutenant-General Pultney's regiment of foot, which he attended in Holland, and diſcharged the duties of his ſituation with great aſſiduity and ſucceſs. He afterwards took his degree of Doctor of Phyſic, we believe, at Edinburgh, and in 1743 publiſhed "Hiſtoria Febris Anomalæ Annorum 1746, 1747, 1748, &c. Accedunt Monita Siphylica" 8vo. containing the reſult of his obſervations during his attendance on the army. In 1755 his Ode to Solitude appeared in the Fourth Volume of Dodſley's Collection of Poems; a performance which obtained the character of noble from Dr Johnſon*, after repeating the following exordium with great energy:

O Solitude, romantic maid,
Whether by nodding tow'rs you tread;
Or haunt the deſart's trackleſs gloom,
Or hover o'er the yawning tomb;
Or climb the Andes' clifted ſide,
Or by the Nile's coy ſource abide;
Or, ſtarting from your half year's ſleep,
From Hecla view the thawing deep;
Or, at the purple dawn of day,
Tadmor's marble waſtes ſurvey †.

Alluding to the account of Palmyra, publiſhed by Meſſrs Wood and Dawkins, and the manner in which they were ſtruck at the firſt ſight of thoſe magnificent ruins by break of day.

Whatever ſucceſs Dr Grainger obtained as a phyſician, his time was not ſo completely employed, nor were his circumſtances ſo independant, as to exempt him from the neceſſity of adding to his income by other means than by his profeſſion. He accordingly availed himſelf of his literary talents, and was employed by the bookſellers in ſeveral works to which his name did not appear. In a controverſy with Dr Smollett, he is indirectly charged with having compiled the latter part of Maitland's Hiſtory of Scotland, with being employed in The Biographical Dictionary, and with writing in The Monthly Review. All theſe inſinuations are probably true. After ſome time he became acquainted with Mr John Bourryan, the ſon of an affluent Weſt Indian, whoſe education he undertook to ſuperintend, and with whom, we believe, he made the tour of France and Italy. In 1758 he publiſhed his Tranſlation (which Dr Johnſon thought a good one) of Tibullus; begun and completed, as he informs his reader, ſeveral years before, when he was in the army. "A military man (he obſerves), even in the moſt active campaign, has many hours of leiſure; and, as theſe cannot be ſpent more rationally than in ſome literary purſuit, he employed that part of his time which was not devoted to his profeſſion in peruſing the Claſſics." This Tranſlation was dedicated to John Bourryan, Eſq. whoſe progreſs in

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in every branch of uſeful and polite literature he declares himſelf perfectly ſatisfied with, and whoſe future ſtation in life he prognoſticates will be attended with the happieſt conſequences both to himſelf, and to the public.

The Tranſlation of Tibullus had ſcarce been publiſhed before a ſevere and ſplenetic criticiſm on it, by Dr Smollett, appeared in The Critical Review of December 1758; which, from the diſpatch uſed in producing it, ſhewed ſomething of perſonal malice. Irritated at the uncandid treatment he had experienced, Dr Grainger determined to retort the illiberality on his antagoniſt, and accordingly publiſhed "A Letter to Tobias Smollett, M. D. occaſioned by his Criticiſm on a late Tranſlation of Tibullus by Dr Grainger," 8vo, containing much perſonal abuſe, which was anſwered by Dr Smollett, in the Review for February 1759, in a manner no way inferior in ſcurrility to the attack. Perhaps it would be difficult to point out a controverſy in which two ingenious men laid themſelves open to ſo much cenſure.

It muſt have been ſubſequent to this period that Dr Grainger and his pupil made the tour of Europe. For ſeveral years afterwards we do not find any publication by him; but his pupil and patron returning to the Weſt Indies, he was prevailed upon to accompany him, and ſettle at St Chriſtopher's; during his reſidence at which place, he was not unmindful of his profeſſional duties, nor inattentive to the cultivation of his poetical talents. In the year 1764 he returned to England, and publiſhed "An Eſſay on the more common Weſt India Diſeaſes, and the Remedies which that Country itſelf produces. To which are added, Some Hints on the Management of Negroes," 8vo. and in the ſame year produced "The Sugar Cane, a Poem, in Four Books, with Notes," 4to. a production, though uſeful, and by no means wanting in poetical ornaments, has not obtained the celebrity it deſerves.

It has been ſaid that Dr Grainger was not happy in a matrimonial alliance* he contracted in the Weſt Indies, nor altogether fortunate in his profeſſional connections. A ſhort time before his death his elder brother died, and left him 5000l. but he did not live long to enjoy it, dying at Baſſe Terre, in St Chriſtopher's, on the 16th December 1767, much lamented by his friends.

Dr Johnſon ſaid of Dr Grainger, that he was an agreeable man; a man who would do any good that was in his power: and Dr Percy, the Biſhop of Dromore, ſays, "He was not only a man of genius and learning, but had many excellent virtues; being one of the moſt generous, friendly, and benevolent men he ever knew."

An anonymous writer deſcribes him as a man of innate modeſty and reſerve; and that his friends were always indebted to the inſpiring juice of the grape to make him throw off the *mauvaiſe honte*, ſo prejudicial to his own merit: for, when warmed with the enlivening power of the true Falernian, in ſpite of a broad provincial dialect, he was extremely pleaſing in his converſation. The ſame writer deſcribes him as tall and of a lathy make; plain featured, and deeply marked with the ſmall-pox; his eyes quick and keen, and his temper generous and good-natured.

Beſides the pieces already mentioned, he was the Author of Bryan and

* See Boſwell's Life of Johnſon, Vol. ii. p. 339, where the circumſtances relating to a perſon ſtyled an ingenious acquaintance, are ſaid to refer to Dr Grainger. In ſome memoirs, printed in The Weſtminſter Magazine for December 1773, the ſtory of the Doctor's marriage is told with circumſtances which the writer, in a ſubſequent Magazine, was obliged to diſavow, and which probably, if not wholly untrue, are much exaggerated.

Pe-

Pereene, a Weſt India Ballad, founded on a real fact which happened at St Chriſtopher's, and printed in Percy's Collection of Ancient Poems, Vol. i. p. 348.

THE LIFE OF SIR WILLIAM JAMES, BARONET.

Communicated by Lady James, to Mr Pennant.

Sir William James embarked in a ſea life at twelve years of age. He was more than twenty years at ſea before he got the command of a ſhip. He was with Sir Edward Hawke in the Weſt Indies, in 1738, as a junior officer. Some years after, he commanded a ſhip in the Virginia trade: in her he was taken by the Spaniards, in the gulph of Florida, and carried a priſoner to the Havannah. His ſufferings after his captivity will be related hereafter:—In the beginning of 1747, he went to the Eaſt Indies as chief officer of one of the Eaſt India Company's ſhips, and performed two voyages in that ſtation. In 1749, the Eaſt India Company appointed him to the command of a new ſhip called the Guardian, equipped as a ſhip of war; in her he ſailed to Bombay, to protect the trade on the Malabar coaſt, which was much annoyed by the depredations of Angria, and other pirates, with which thoſe ſeas ſwarmed.

During two years he was conſtantly employed in convoying the merchant ſhips from Bombay, and Surat, to the Red Sea, the Gulph of Perſia, and up and down the Malabar coaſt, from the Gulph of Cambay to Cape Comorin. He was frequently attacked on this ſervice by the different piratical ſtates. At one time, when he had nearly ſeventy ſail of ſhips and veſſels under his charge, he was aſſailed by a large fleet of Angria's frigates and gallivats, full of men. With the Guardian, Bombay grab, and Drake bomb ketch, he engaged the enemy, and kept them in cloſe action, while his fleet got ſafe into Tellicherry. In this conflict he ſunk one of the enemies largeſt gallivats, and obliged the reſt to ſeek for ſafety in Gheriah and Severndroog.

About the beginning of the year 1751, Sir William was appointed commander in chief of the Eaſt India Company's marine forces, and hoiſted his broad pendant on board the Protector, a fine ſhip of 44 guns. On April 2, 1755, he was ſent with the Protector, Guardian, Bombay grab, and Drake bomb, with ſome gallivats, to attempt ſuch of the ports belonging to Angria, which lie to the northward of Gheriah, his principal fortreſs and capital.

The chief of theſe fortreſſes was Severndroog, where Angria's forces refitted, and took ſhelter when they could not reach Gheriah. Is was well defended by batteries along the ſhore, and the entrance of the harbour was ſecured by a ſtrong caſtle, on which were mounted ſeventy pieces of cannon. Angria's people conſidered Severndroog as their ſtrongeſt hold next to Gheriah. Sir William, having reconnoitred the place, and informed himſelf of its ſtrength, brought his ſhips with a leading wind cloſe to the caſtle walls, and by a ſteady well-directed fire (while the Drake threw in her bombs) ſoon brought on a parley, and in leſs than three hours the governor ſurrendered the caſtle, and the veſſels in the harbour: from hence Sir William went to Fort Victoria, which quickly followed the fate of Severndroog; and the next day four other forts were numbered in his conqueſts: all theſe falling, was a ſevere blow to Angria, who had ſhort time before attacked a fleet of Dutch ſhips, under the protection of a 50 gun ſhip and a frigate: the Dutch fleet was diſperſed, and the 50 gun ſhip, and ſome of the merchantmen, were brought in great triumph to Gheriah.

When Sir William returned with his

his victorious fleet to Bombay, he found Admiral Watſon there, with three line-of-battle ſhips, and ſome frigates, &c. The government of Bombay conſulted with the admiral about means to deſtroy the power of Angria, and the Mahratta ſtates joined in the confederacy, for they had ſuffered by his depredations.

Sir William was ſent with his little ſquadron to reconnoitre Gheriah, a place repreſented to be almoſt impregnable from the ſea. He judiciouſly ſtood cloſe in to the walls, under the cover of night, and with his boat ſounded and examined the channels leading to the harbour and outer road; in the day time he ſtood in within gun-ſhot of the walls; and having in two days made himſelf perfectly maſter of the enemy's ſtrength, he returned to Bombay. This piece of ſervice he performed with ſo much promptneſs and ſkill, that he received the thanks of the governor and admiral; and they were ſo well perſuaded, from his report, of the practicability of the enterprize, that no time was loſt in equipping the ſhips, and embarking the troops.

The ſquadron formed off Gheriah, the 10th of February 1756. Sir William in the Protector, led the ſquadron to the attack in one diviſion, while another diviſion of frigates led the bomb-ketches in another line; a heavy and tremendous fire began on our part from the ſhips of the line, while the ſhells were thrown with great ſucceſs from the bombs into the harbour, where all Angria's ſhips were hauled for ſafety; theſe were ſoon ſet on fire by the bombs; the fire from the caſtle and batteries ſoon ſlackened, and before the evening ſet in, the caſtle ſurrendered, and Gheriah, and all its dependencies, fell into our hands. Thus ſhortly ended an enterpriſe, which, for many years, had been in contemplation by the European governments in India, but which was never before attempted, from an idea that no force ſufficient could be brought againſt the walls of this caſtle. Lord Clive, at this time a lieutenant-colonel, commanded the land forces.

On the Malabar coaſt, ſoon after this, he fell in with a French ſhip from Mauritius, very much his ſuperior in men and guns; ſhe was called L'Indiene: after a ſmart action ſhe ſtruck, and Sir William carried her in triumph to Bombay.

Sir William James, in an eminent manner, diſplayed his nautical abilities, by ſhewing, that in deſpight of a contrary monſoon, a communication between Bombay and the Coromandel coaſt may be effected in caſes of exigency.

This paſſage was attempted by Sir William in the firſt inſtance, and he accompliſhed it in nearly as ſhort a time as it uſually was done in the favourable monſoon. It was of the utmoſt moment that he ſucceeded at the time he did, for by it he confirmed to Admiral Watſon (then in the Ganges) the intelligence of the war with France, and brought to his aſſiſtance five hundred troops, by which the admiral and colonel Clive were enabled, in March 1757, to take Chandenagore, the chief of the French ſettlements in Bengal.

In effecting this paſſage, the commodore croſſed the equator in the meridian of Bombay, and continued his courſe to the ſouthward as far as the tenth degree, and then was enabled to go as far to the eaſtward as the meridian of Atcheen head, the north-weſt extremity of Sumatra, from whence with the north-eaſt monſoon, which then prevailed in the bay of Bengal, he could with eaſe gain the entrance of the Ganges, or any port on the Coromandel coaſt.

In the beginning of this narrative it was mentioned Sir William had ſuffered ſhipwreck. The uncommon hardſhips he and his people encountered were as follows; after they were releaſed from the Spaniſh priſon at the